

Commons row over Jopling's country policy

By Philip Webster and Richard Evans

Plans for the biggest changes in countryside planning regulations since the war, including a relaxation of restrictions on all but the best agricultural land, were unveiled yesterday amid indications of disarray in the Government and disapproval from the opposition parties.

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was forced to make a Commons statement last night after a barrage of protests over the way the Government had made the announcement.

But Mr Jopling was in deeper trouble with ministerial colleagues at the Department of the Environment. They were seething at his handling of the initiative drawn up to help farmers hit by European Community curbs on production.

They were furious that their carefully constructed "green" policy, aimed at protecting rural sites from housebuilding, had been shattered by the widespread impression that his plans would mean large-scale encroachment on to greenfield sites.

Both Mr Jopling and Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, made statements outside the

Commons chamber on the scheme. It includes incentives for farmers to plant tens of thousands more acres of trees each year, and will mean that 83 per cent of agricultural land could be considered for development.

The presumption that such land should not be developed because it is agricultural is being lifted, but ministers emphasized that this did not mean a planning free-for-all in the countryside. The land would still be subject to normal planning constraints.

But Mr Jopling's colleagues were last night openly accusing him of allowing it to appear that protected land would now be under threat from the housebuilders.

Mr Ridley, Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for the Environment and Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, were understood to have told Mr Jopling of their strong displeasure.

One ministerial source said last night: "All this has done is diversify the policy picture we have successfully put across, which is to restrict housebuilding in the South-east and not build on the green belt and greenfield sites."

"Now he has come out and put his great, size 12 punbombs all over our policy, and we are now involved in a damage limitation exercise."

It was said that Mr Jopling's inept

performance amounted to a mishandling, on a major scale, of one of the most sensitive political areas, in terms of votes, in the South of England.

Under the £25 million-a-year scheme, initially announced by Mr Jopling in a Commons written reply, and by Mr Ridley in a circular, then later repeated to MPs, the Government is hoping to get some 55,000 extra acres of trees planted each year to take land out of agricultural production.

The main elements are:

- A new plan for the development of farm woodlands. Farmers will be paid up to £125 per hectare (2.5 acres) to grow trees as part of their farming enterprise. The aim is to plant 36,000 hectares over the first three years of the scheme.
- The existing forestry programme is to be increased with a target for new planting of 33,000 hectares a year; some 23,000 are being planted at present.
- A doubling of the Government's scheme for designating environmentally sensitive areas where farmers are paid to maintain traditional types of farming, with strict controls on pesticides and fertilisers. The cost will be £7 million.
- New research on ways of diversifying crops and livestock enterprises.

Commenting on the circular, which will require the Ministry of Agriculture to be consulted about developments on only the 17 per cent of highest quality land designated as grades one and two, Mr Ridley said last night that there was "absolutely no question" of opening up the countryside to uncontrolled development.

War of nerves for men under death threat



Captives facing execution: Mr Alann Steen, main picture; Mr Jesse Turner, top right; Mr Robert Polhill, middle; and Mr Mithileshwar Singh. Above, the text of part of their letter.

Hostages plead for their lives in deadline drama

From Juan Carlos Guncio, Beirut

Three Americans and one Indian held hostage in Lebanon yesterday pleaded for their lives a few hours before the expiration of a midnight deadline set by their captors, who vowed to kill them unless Israel released 400 Palestinian prisoners — or at least promised to do so.

The dramatic appeal by Mr Alann Steen, Mr Robert Polhill, Mr Jesse Turner and Mr Mithileshwar Singh was made in a letter delivered to a news agency along with a photograph of Mr Steen.

It was published as the war of nerves reached new heights in west Beirut with a car bomb attack that left 15 people dead and more than 70 wounded. The blast occurred not far from where the Shia Muslim Amal militia and Palestinian guerrillas were fighting fierce battles in a sudden escalation of violence around the besieged Bourj el-Barajneh refugee camp.

A white Mercedes exploded and pedestrians were showered with glass or were mowed down by flying debris.

Despite Iranian, Syrian and Libyan mediation efforts, the latest, most vicious round of the "war of the camps" has already claimed more than 750 lives. Palestinian guerrillas in the hills east of the capital yesterday stepped up artillery attacks against Shia residential areas to ease the pressure by Amal forces surrounding the Bourj el-Barajneh and Chatila camps, deprived of food, medicine and water.

Thousands of Palestinian civilians under Amal siege in Bourj el-Barajneh are said to be so desperate for food that they have requested a few or religious decree authorizing them to eat human flesh.

To many residents of the southern suburbs, the car bomb was a reminder of a similar attack in neighbouring

Bir el-Abed in March 1985, in which more than 90 people perished.

It was against this backdrop of relentless violence and hatred that the hostages' letter was made public in a message of despair for the American Administration.

"We want to tell our wives and the people of the USA that the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine will execute us at midnight because Israel is refusing to release 400 Palestinian mujaheds (strugglers) from its cells," the letter ran.

"We urge you all to push our Government to order Israel to guarantee the release of 400 Palestinian mujaheds before midnight."

The letter added: "We expect from Israel to respond to the demand as soon as possible... We ask Israel why it

used to get anything it asked for from our Administration for the past 30 years and unfortunately the US Government willingly gave Israel all it wanted...

The letter went on: "If you do love us and your hearts beat for us, put pressure on Israel to show good will... Otherwise we won't be alive after midnight, the farewell hour."

● Waite hope: The letter from the hostages did not shed any light on the fate of the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who has been missing in Lebanon for three weeks (Nicholas Beeson writes).

But there was some cause for optimism when the Shia Amal militia leader, Mr Nabih Berri, said in Damascus that he believed Mr Waite would be released "soon... in days or weeks, not months".

INSIDE New fears of science brain drain

A work to rule among 400 scientists and engineers is threatening the future of the £500 million fusion research project at the Joint European Torus laboratory, near Oxford.

There are fears that the project will accelerate the drain of leading fusion research specialists to the United States. The 200 British employees on the JET project receive only half the salary of staff seconded from other European countries. Page 2

Dollar slumps

The dollar fell sharply after Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, said that there were no plans for an early meeting of the Group of Five. Page 17

'No' to tunnel

A number of leading industrialists have rejected approaches from Eurotunnel, the troubled Channel tunnel group which is seeking a joint chairman. Page 17

Robson back

Bryan Robson is back in the England football squad after injury. Two north London players, Tony Adams of Arsenal and Clive Allen of Spurs, may also face Spain next week. Page 40

England choice

England's cricketers, one up in the World Series Cup finals, may have to choose between a spinner, Edmonds, and an extra fast bowler, Foster, for their second game against Australia. Page 37

BA to screen new pilots for Aids

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

British Airways is going to screen all new pilots for the Aids virus following fears of the effect of associated brain disease. Other British airlines are likely to follow suit.

The move was revealed as new Department of Health and Social Security figures showed a record monthly rise in the number of Aids cases in January, an increase of 76 cases to bring the total to 686; of those 686 cases, 355 have died.

Comparable figures at the end of December were 610 and 293.

British Airways' decision was disclosed during a seminar on Aids at London University yesterday, when doctors discussed the crippling diseases associated with the Aids virus, which can lead to a subtle onset of loss of memory.

British Airways, which will be recruiting another 100 pilots, emphasized that existing pilots would not be screened.

Speaking at the conference, Dr Charles Farthing, an Aids registrar at St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham, said that the decision was quite understandable.

The HIV related brain disease can be very subtle and any of a number of things can happen. It can cause the subtle onset of loss of memory and loss of intellectual function, the same sort of subtle indica-

tions as someone with a brain tumour."

But Dr Farthing stressed that most pilots undergo repeated medical examinations. "If they had early HIV related brain diseases these would be picked up."

Commenting on the figures for Aids cases, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "The situation will get worse before it can get better. Our best estimate is that by the end of 1989 the cumulative number of deaths will be 4,000."

The figures show that of the 686 cases, 606 are male homosexuals or bisexuals, nine intravenous drug abusers, seven homosexual and intravenous drug abusers, 26 haemophiliacs, seven recipients from blood abroad and four from this country.

Twenty heterosexual cases were reported, but of these 17 (11 men and six women) were thought to have contracted the disease abroad. Six children have had Aids, of which three have died. All were born to HIV positive mothers.

But doctors have given a warning that Aids cases were only the tip of the iceberg of HIV infections. Hundreds of others were suffering from and in some cases dying of Aids related conditions not technically classified as Aids cases.

Dan Air apology, page 3

Thirty die as Afghans down plane

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

In one of the most serious incidents in Afghanistan since the unilateral government ceasefire declared on January 15, Tass reported that a Soviet-built Antonov 26 plane was shot down by a rocket yesterday killing 30 people, including women, children and six crew members.

Quoting the official Afghan Bakhtar News Agency, Tass said the plane was carrying 30 people, including women, children and six crew members.

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Mr Thompson said that the ultimatum was not a threat but an unavoidable consequence of the unofficial strike which began 13 days ago and has brought the airport to a standstill. So far, 150,000 passengers have been bussed to neighbouring airports to catch 2,100 forcibly re-routed flights and more than £1 million net profit has been lost.

The firemen, members of the Transport and General Workers Union, will meet this morning to decide on their response to the proposal to appoint an independent arbitrator, whose decision will be binding on both sides.

His appointment has been supported by Mr Mick Martin, national secretary of the union's civil air transport

section, after he and a second assessor selected by the airport management failed to agree a formula to break the deadlock.

If the firemen refuse to accept independent arbitration they will almost certainly receive their notice within 24 hours, and the first casualties of the dispute will be non-essential staff at the airport. The rest of the workforce face redundancy within weeks.

Powers to take whatever action is necessary to end the strike were given to Mr Thompson at an emergency meeting of the borough authorities in Greater Manchester, who own the airport.

The firemen say they have gone on strike because they believe the introduction of new technology fire alarm computers means fire safety standards will drop.

The management insist this is a "red herring" to mask the true issue, a wrangle over money.

Two years ago the firemen were given an additional £13 a week in readiness for new technology but are now demanding more.

It is believed by the management that if they surrender to what they regard as blackmail, every other union at the airport will immediately demand similar pay rises.

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Airport firemen warned that 6,000 jobs are in peril

By Ian Smith

Striking firemen at Manchester International Airport must return to work today and agree the appointment of an independent arbitrator or accept responsibility for the dismissal of 6,000 staff and the indefinite closure of Britain's third largest airport.

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Consumer credit boom nears record level

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Nearly £3 billion was added to consumer credit in December last year, according to official figures. The credit boom continues, amid signs from industry of an upturn in inflation.

In December, £2.81 billion of consumer credit was advanced up from £2.64 billion in November. The December figure was the second highest on record, in spite of a 1.1 per cent drop in the volume of retail sales during the month.

At the end of last year, officially-measured consumer

debt stood at £23.74 billion, equivalent to £550 for each adult and £2.9 billion up on December 1985.

Signs of higher inflation came with a 1 per cent rise in manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs last month, due to higher oil prices. Manufacturers raised their prices by an average 0.7 per cent in January. Last month's retail price figures, due on Friday, are expected to show inflation up to about 4 per cent.

Credit boom, page 17

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A successful bid to rescue the family silver

By Alan Hamilton

Mrs Frances Morrell, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, went to an auction yesterday and spent £1,350 on a variety of wine coolers, tea trays, bread baskets and vegetable dishes. She was, she explained, trying to rescue the family silver.

The items were a small fraction of the huge collection of the ceremonial plate of the defunct Greater London Council, which once graced County Hall's banquetting table.

Mrs Morrell, bidding like a reverent mother at the Dis-

solution of the Monasteries, bought them on behalf of the ILEA's Westminster Catering College, where they will find a new and more prosaic use teaching trainee waiters how to serve banquets.

She was particularly pleased to acquire two items engraved with the GLC lion crest: a boat-shaped silver-plated bread basket for £220, and a pair of silver-plated coasters for £240.

Her most expensive purchase was a oblong two-handled tea tray decorated with rococo flowers and scrolling foliage, for £300. But she had to drop out when a set of three Victorian silver-

expected to make £150, went to £350.

Mr Tony Banks, MP, the GLC's last chairman, watched the sale at Christie's South Kensington auction rooms.

Photograph 3

On the last day of the council's existence, heralded off with the ceremonial plate and chains of office from the chairman's room intending to give them to the Museum of London but he was forced under threat of legal action to return them.

For old times' sake, Mr Banks bought a pair of GLC candlesticks for £95.

"The London Residuary Body is acting like a bunch of Tory mercenaries, showing no regard for the history of the GLC. Even the demolition of County Hall cannot be entirely ruled out," Mr Banks, now Labour MP for Newham North-West, said yesterday.

Mrs Morrell said she was delighted that the ILEA was able to retain some of the plate.

For its part, the Residuary Body dismissed the items, which made just over £7,000, as minor and insignificant. The real collection of ceremonial silver, which has an insurance value alone of more

than £1 million, currently reposes in a warehouse in east London awaiting its fate.

The Residuary Body said yesterday that not only had it no plans to break up the main collection, but it would consider handing over to ILEA, free of charge any items of particular relevance to London's education.

Mrs Morrell, Labour leader of the country's largest education authority, acted yesterday in a manner that would have gained thorough Tory approval. She came out with £1,500 of ratepayers' money to spend, and went home with £150 still in her purse.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Union confident of BT return to work

Senior leaders of the National Communications Union are confident their 110,000 telephone engineers will accept the 12.75 per cent two-year pay deal negotiated with British Telecom to end the two-week strike in spite of opposition from some branches.

Both sides have rejected the abandonment of entrenched positions but the settlement bears all the hallmarks of a compromise. Originally, the management had offered about 7 per cent for one year, conditional on the acceptance of an end to "restrictive practices". The union, citing "record profits" had sought a 10 per cent "no strings deal" for the year backdated to July 1986.

If the members return to work after ballots tomorrow, they know they must eventually accept some changes to their working practices. Joint management-union committees will deal with issues of greater flexibility which will, for example, allow one man to deliver and install equipment. But the union also won important concessions, notably over its demand that the working day should not be extended.

£230,000 PCs not for North to blame

An extra £230,000 has been earmarked by the Government to boost tourism in the north of England.

Mr David Trippier, Under Secretary of State for Employment, made the announcement yesterday during a visit to Leeds.

The money will be made available to the English Tourist Board for a co-ordinated campaign aimed at attracting overseas visitors, mainly Americans, to Northumbria, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North-west and Cumbria.

Police officers have been cleared of any involvement in the death of Mr Calphus Lemard after his arrest last year in Nottingham, west London.

The Police Complaints Authority ruled that no disciplinary charges should be brought, and there was no evidence of neglect of duty against any officer.

The PCA noted Mr Lemard was in police hands for 25 minutes and died from inhaling vomit after taking the largest overdose of cocaine the examining doctor had ever found.

Three-way pit poll

Mr Jim Dowling has emerged as the third candidate in the election to succeed Mr Mick McGahey as vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr Dowling, aged 47, a moderate, who has been nominated by his Midlands-based power group, which represents electricians and fitters, and Leicestershire, has been a member of the national executive for 12 months.

The two other candidates are Mr Sammy Thompson, a senior official in Yorkshire, and Mr Eric Clark, from Scotland, who sits on the Labour Party's national executive.

Nominations close tomorrow and the ballot is due to take place next month.

Gabriel's award

Peter Gabriel (right), former lead singer of the rock group Genesis, was voted best British male artist at the 1987 British Record Industry Awards in London last night.

Five Star, the soul musician family of teenage brothers and sisters from Romford, Essex, were voted best British group.

Kate Bush was best female artist. Other awards included the best British classical recording award to Julian Lloyd Webber for his version of Elgar's cello concerto.



Debenhams fined

Debenhams were fined £500, with £250 costs, at Horseferry Road Court, yesterday for two offences under the 1968 Trade Descriptions Act at their Oxford Street branch.

The company admitted applying the false descriptions of "crystal" and "silver plated" to a boxed relish dish bought for £11.99 in a test purchase by a Westminster City Council official on New Year's Eve 1985.

Praise for courage of family

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Detectives yesterday interviewed a South London couple who overpowered a man after he broke into their home at night and kept them prisoner for eleven hours.

The 25-year-old man, who has not been named by police, was attacked by Mr David Ward, aged 42, a self-employed carpenter. Mr Ward's wife, Carol and their daughter, Rachel, aged 16, after he broke into their home at Newland Park, Sydenham.

Yesterday, as police praised the family for their courage, the man was under guard in the intensive care unit at Lewisham Hospital, where he was reported to be in a stable condition but on a ventilator.

Police said he was hit with a bottle about the head and stabbed during the struggle on Sunday, receiving six knife wounds.

The man broke into the family's home on Saturday night as the couple, their four children and a fifth child staying with them were asleep. Everyone was rounded up by the intruder, who was carrying a knife, and then tied up.

Mr Ward managed to telephone the police after he was sent out to buy some cigarettes. When he returned to his home he tackled the man and was joined in the attack by his family.

As the man staggered about wounded the family fled. The intruder wandered into the street, bleeding, reached the home of a relative nearby and was arrested by police arriving at the scene.

Yesterday the couple and children saw police to describe what happened.

The man was already wanted by police investigating the murder of Mr Colin Harris, aged 34, a warehouseman, whose body was found in his burning flat in Deptford a week ago.

Tory reformers weigh in over tax cuts

By Richard Evans
Political Correspondent

A rift within the Conservatives over next month's Budget opened up last night with a leading pressure group urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to concentrate on reducing unemployment, not cutting income tax.

The Tory Reform Group, which includes five Cabinet ministers among its leading supporters, says: "We believe that the extra resources available to the Government should not be used to increase the real spending power of

those fortunate enough to be in work, but rather to create jobs for those out of work."

In a 15-page Budget submission, the group of the party suggests that if Mr Nigel Lawson believes fiscal changes are needed he should index tax thresholds to help the lower paid, and cut national insurance contributions.

"We think cuts in the standard rate should have very low priority. Taking people out of tax is to be preferred and we believe this view is very widely shared."

The group's proposals for a "One Nation" budget will be seized on by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's shadow chancellor, as evidence of the disarray within Conservative ranks and as support for Labour's policies, which include a pledge to reverse any tax cuts made on March 17.

Apart from Mr Peter Walker, who is president, the group's patrons include Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science; Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General; Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home

Secretary; and Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister.

The submission comes amid increased speculation that Mr Lawson will be able to cut 2p to 3p of the standard rate of tax. The Treasury has been pointing towards a substantial swing in opinion among Conservative MPs in favour of cuts in the top rates.

But in an open letter to the Chancellor, Mr Iain Picton, chairman of the group, says their package represents the considered view of many Tories and would prove popular and effective.

Mr Picton said: "We want to see a Tory Budget for One Nation. A Budget that continues to tackle unemployment as well as inflation; a Budget that is mindful of those social and economic forces that divide our nation between north and south, city and country, rich and poor."

"We are suggesting that any revenue the Exchequer has to disburse should be concentrated on investment in housing, urban renewal and in our nation's infrastructure in order further to reduce unemployment."

BBC film to say MI5 set up osteopath as 'fall guy'

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

The BBC is preparing a documentary film raising new and supposedly embarrassing allegations about the role of the security service, MI5, in the 1963 Profumo affair.

The film is expected to provide new evidence of links between MI5 and Stephen Ward, the osteopath who committed suicide after his disgrace in the scandal.

The disclosure is certain to renew debate about the role of the security service in the most sensational sex and secrets scandal in recent British history.

The film is said to be likely to suggest that after supplying the Government with information, Dr Ward was allowed by MI5 to take responsibility for the scandal, as a way of insulating the British political establishment.

Mr David Wickham, producer of the film, said yesterday: "The film is not intended to do anything to the Government. It is an account of the treatment of Stephen Ward, whom we believe was wronged. We have new information about Ward which points to the fact that he was probably misjudged."

While BBC officials denied that the film is intended to cause a new confrontation between the corporation and the Government, it is likely that the film could provoke a new skirmish.

The allegations, based on interviews with scores of those involved in the case, including an MI5 case officer, are expected to confront the Government with challenges over the handling of the Profumo case by a Conservative government, and over its campaign to keep the affairs of the security service from public disclosure.

The BBC documentary is based on a book by Caroline Kennedy and Philip Knightley expected to be published in June by Jonathan Cape. Excerpts from the book have

been purchased by *The Sunday Times*.

The BBC yesterday acknowledged that it was in "the very early stages" of preparing the documentary. There had been no filming and no transmission date had been set, a spokesman said.

Strathclyde Police yesterday returned two more boxes of videotapes and documents seized from the BBC headquarters in Scotland on January 31. The BBC said that 43 items out of 293 removed from the corporation have now been returned.

The BBC said, however, that it was now "very close" to having all the material that was needed to broadcast the five remaining programmes in the *Secret Society* series.

Broadcasting industry speculation yesterday focused on the chief executive of Channel Four, Mr Jeremy Isaacs, as the leading candidate for the job of BBC director-general.

Mr Isaacs yesterday was receiving widespread support from television executives both inside and outside the BBC.

His main competitor was seen as Mr David Dimbleby, the local newspaper publisher and freelance broadcaster.

Mr David Nicholas, editor of Independent Television News, who has also been widely mentioned as a candidate, said yesterday he will not apply for the job.

Mr John Tusa, managing director of BBC External Services, was said to be the leading candidate from within the BBC but indications were that the governors are almost certain to pick someone from outside.

Mr Paul Fox, who told *The Times* last week that he would not apply for the job, was said by friends to be prepared to consider accepting the appointment on a short-term contract.

Applications close today.

Irish election

Provo assault on publicity

By Richard Ford

Minister, during his tours of the border region, the west and the Dublin city centre. In the space of a few hours, Mr Adams, the party president, confronted both the Prime Minister and Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, achieving more radio coverage than they have had received.

After his attempt to talk to the Prime Minister in the foyer of a Dublin hotel, Mr Adams, a man who fully supports the "armed struggle", complained that the normally mild, professional-looking premier had "elbowed him" out of the way. Dr Fitzgerald's supporters repelled with shouts of "Murderers, murderers".

Mr Haughey was equally adept when he gingerly took an election leader from Mr Adams, had a few words, then hurried on through a shopping centre. His is a delicate balancing act, for he knows the dangers to himself and his party of being viewed as being too friendly with the Provos. On the other hand, he can be seen to be doing nothing which could upset the more

extreme elements within his own organization.

PSF has been quietly preparing for the general election for many months, although it insists it is the next election which will be the serious test of its ability to win wide support.

With poor organization in the Republic, and without the emotional issue of a hunger strike which helped it win two seats in 1981, the party's chances of taking a seat are slim.

While its programme stresses British withdrawal from the North, an end to cross-border co-operation, amnesty for prisoners, strengthening of Irish neutrality, the preservation of public sector jobs and an end to tax evasion, there is no mention of crime and law and order, and only a brief reference to the Provisional IRA's armed struggle.

Mr Adams denies dodging the armed struggle issue in the campaign, although it is rarely raised. Voters seem more concerned with local issues and the personalities of the candidates.

Haughey wins hearts, page 10

Britons grow out of package holidays

By Harvey Elliott
Air Correspondent

British holidaymakers are growing tired of the package deal and forcing charter airlines to concentrate increasingly on providing scheduled services to resorts.

As thousands of independently minded tourists learn to fend for themselves in the sun spots around the Mediterranean, the demand is growing for direct, regular flights without the usual hotel packages.

Airlines such as Monarch and Britannia, known for their inclusive charter trips, are increasing their regular scheduled network. Their prices, however, are no different from

those of the scheduled carriers such as British Airways or Iberia, because of the tight controls imposed on international scheduled air services.

Monarch said: "There is a tremendous and increasing demand for these scheduled services. Much of it comes from people who can use Luton as their local airport and it is easier for them to fly on a regular scheduled route with us than travel down to Heathrow or Gatwick to catch a rival airline's flight."

Under international regulations the charter airlines cannot offer more than 50 per cent of the seats of a scheduled

flight to inclusive tour operators. But they now find that the demand is so great that there is little space for any charter passengers on their regular once or twice weekly scheduled services.

Monarch has applied to extend its scheduled network from Luton to Las Palmas and Tenerife.

Britannia is extending flights from Manchester to Palma, Malaga, Tenerife, Las Palmas and Faro, and from Gatwick to Tenerife and Las Palmas. It is also applying for a licence to operate a scheduled service to Lanzarote to attract villa owners and those who require a more flexible

ticket than the traditional charter package.

Meanwhile, the aviation industry has been shaken by the attempt by Harry Goodman's Air Europe, one of the most successful charter airlines, to become a big scheduled carrier by attracting largely business passengers to 11 European destinations.

One of the main reasons that it and other charter airlines can turn their attention to scheduled services is the improvement in aircraft reliability, enabling far higher use to be made of them and for scheduled services to be slotted in between charter flights.

Labour's tunnel vision

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

A Labour government would develop a new British high speed train to enable British Rail to compete with the French TGV if the Channel Tunnel is built.

The proposal is detailed in an unpublished document agreed by Labour's national executive last week which reaffirms the party's commitment to hold a public inquiry into the project should the Channel Tunnel Bill be new by the next general election.

The party would also prepare contingency plans for a nationalized Channel ferry company in case the tunnel put the private companies out of business, establish a Channel Tunnel Office of Fair Trading to stop unfair price cutting by the tunnel operators, and create a Channel Tunnel Supplies Office to ensure that British companies have the best possible chance of winning construction contracts.

It would not bail out the private companies responsible for financing the project if they run into financial trouble.

In the likely event that the Bill has become law, however, "a Labour government would ensure that the maximum benefits are derived from the tunnel and that damage to the environment is minimized".

The document accuses the Government of having failed to ensure that the maximum benefits of the tunnel are realized, of having ignored the people directly affected by it, and of having "washed its hands" of the threat it poses to shipping.

It notes that only 2 per cent of British Rail freight traffic is international, compared with 27 per cent of French freight. In addition to developing a new British high speed train, it would electify all relevant lines, arrange on-train and regional customs facilities, and build British transshipment centres.

To protect ferry companies it would create a Channel Tunnel Office of Fair Trading to stop price wars, improve ferry customs and immigration facilities, and "bring forward plans for a socially-owned short sea shipping company" if existing companies were in danger of bankruptcy.

A Labour government would also "respond sympathetically to any specific local proposals to reduce local environmental damage".

Go-slow threatens £500m research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A work to rule among 400 scientists and engineers is threatening the future of the £500 million fusion research project at the Joint European Torus (JET) laboratory, near Oxford.

There are fears that the dispute will accelerate the drain of leading specialists in fusion research to the United States.

American laboratories are already recruiting fusion experts in the United Kingdom and the first to go this year will be Dr Stephen Cowley, aged 27, at the end of this week.

He leaves the Culham laboratory, which is on the same site as the European JET laboratory but operated by the UK Atomic Energy Authority, for Princeton University.

The rewards for the physicist, the originator of a new theory of importance for understanding fusion, include "three-and-a-half times" his present salary after tax.

The dispute and the brain drain come when teams in the United States, Europe and Japan are at a vital stage in the race to reach the crucial milestone in fusion research, sometimes likened to harnessing the energy of the H-bomb.

In practice, the staff are finishing at 4.30 pm.

The response, to go slow, is an unprecedented action by a research team.

The huge experimental machine, in which scientists are attempting to extract energy by fusing together atoms of the lightest element, hydrogen, rather than splitting the heavy atoms of uranium, as in all existing nuclear reactors, is planned to operate from 8 am until 10 pm.

The research work caught up in the dispute. Scientists are attempting to generate energy by fusing hydrogen atoms.

Breakaway union from Sogat 'likely to fail'

By Tim Jones

Attempts by hardline members of Sogat 82 to form a new breakaway union to continue their dispute against News International seem likely to fail.

Since the decision of the union to abandon its one year siege of the company's plant at Wapping, east London, prominent leaders of Fleet Street branches have been urging a continuation of the action.

Sogat had been warned by legal advisers that it faced sequestration if it ignored an injunction banning it from continuing action.

In any event, the majority of the members of Sogat had made it clear they wanted no part of the dispute and tacitly backed the efforts of Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the electricians' union, to involve both sides in negotiations.

But despite their executive's decision, key Sogat members attended a protest outside the plant on Saturday night. They were Mr Tony Isaacs, of the London machine branch, and Mr Bill Freeman, one of seven London-based Sogat national executive members who voted against abandoning the dispute.

Sogat activists met in London on Friday night and some of them discussed the possibility of continuing the

dispute by forming their own union.

Decisions taken at that meeting will be made known today but it is unlikely the strategy of an alternative union will gain much support.

Halsbury's Laws states: "A person who has not been restrained by an injunction... may be committed for contempt if with knowledge of the injunction, he aids and abets its breach."

As every Sogat member would be aware of the Wapping dispute they could not reasonably deny knowledge of it.

Fourteen people appeared before Thames magistrates yesterday on charges of using threatening behaviour at Wapping, on January 24.

Filippe Palmer, 24, a trainee teacher, of Werrington, Peterborough, was fined £200. The court was told that he threw bricks and stones at police.

Gregg Simonovich, aged 18, a salesman, of Oaks Avenue, Romford, Essex, was fined £25. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wayne Holloway, aged 22, unemployed, of Honeywood Road, Colchester, when he failed to appear.

The remainder were remanded until various dates in March and April.

School Bill still intact

By Sheila Gann
Political Editor

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, narrowly survived an Alliance attempt last night to prevent him taking personal control of teachers' pay and conditions and removing negotiating rights from local authorities and teachers.

He now expects his Teachers' Pay and Conditions Bill to emerge from Parliament later this month virtually intact. He can then impose his own £608 million settlement on the 440,000 teachers and abolish the Burnham negotiating body.

The House of Lords voted out the Alliance amendment by 151 votes to 124 for a Government majority of 27. The Alliance had the support of Labour and some independent peers.

The amendment bore the hallmarks of Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party and former Secretary of State for Education and Science. It also had the backing of the National Association of Headteachers, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, the Professional Association of Teachers and the Society of Education Officers.

It would have replaced Burnham with an independent review body to be appointed by Mr Baker after consulting with teachers and employers. If no agreement was reached, a process of pendulum arbitration would start with both sides putting their proposals to an arbitrator.

Lady Seear, leader of the Liberal peers, argued that there was no support among the teachers for Mr Baker's plan to impose his own settlement on the dispute. The amendment would give the Secretary of State a say throughout the negotiations.

But Lord Belsed, deputy leader of the Lords, claimed they resurrected features of the Burnham negotiating machinery and excluded some of the smaller organizations.

He reminded peers that the reason for the Bill was that for a long time Burnham had been unable to reach a consensus on how teachers' pay should be structured and during that time there had been severe disruption in schools.

Teachers face strike ballot

By John Clare
Education Correspondent

Leaders of the two biggest teaching unions in England and Wales are planning to ballot their members on whether they are prepared to strike or take any other action in protest against the Government's intention to impose a settlement to the long-running pay dispute.

The plan, which is expected to be announced later today, is supported by the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers but opposed by the four other unions.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the third biggest union, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, yesterday poured scorn on the idea.

"Taking action might temporarily relieve teachers' frustration at having a settlement imposed on them," he said, "but it would not achieve anything. It would not persuade the Government or the public. Most teachers had accepted that the argument over imposition had been lost, he said."

The two unions that represent most headteachers are also opposed to further imposition. Peter Snape, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, said: "We deplore the ending of direct negotiations with our employers but we will not be party to any kind of industrial action."

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that any further action would "not be in the interests of our members or the education service".

Today, for the first time, the NAHT is going to see Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to discuss the details of the package which he will soon impose.

Valentine dale

Yorkshire and Cornwall have been voted the most romantic counties in England, and York and Bath the most romantic towns, in a Valentine poll carried out among travel writers by the English Tourist Board.

Peer who ploughed over Roman town gets £10,000 shock

By Craig Selton

The Marquess of Hertford, of Ragley Hall, Warwickshire, said yesterday that he was "stunned" after a judge fined him £10,000 with nearly £5,000 costs for ploughing up the protected remains of a Roman town on his land.

Warwick Crown Court was told that the ploughing caused serious damage to the important and historic remains of a Roman town beneath two fields of his home at Alcester, which had not been ploughed since medieval times.

After the hearing, English Heritage, which brought the prosecution, hailed the fine as an important step in its fight to prevent other landowners damaging historic monuments. "It shows that they cannot blithely ignore the law," it said.

Lord Hertford had received nearly £128,000 eight years ago to compensate him for not being allowed to build on the land, the court was told.

After it was ploughed, people with metal detectors invaded the land and stripped it clean of a large haul of Roman coins that archaeologists had expected to find.

Judge Harrison-Hall told Lord Hertford: "As owner of this historic monument you had a responsibility to the public to see that it was preserved. It was your heritage

and your duty. It was very serious damage to part of our historic past.

Lord Hertford, aged 56, formerly of Eton and the Grenadier Guards, admitted damaging a scheduled monument, the first century AD Roman town of Alcester, which was part of his 3,000-acre estate.

He appeared in court under his full name of Hugh Edward Conway Seymour and defended himself.

The prosecution was initiated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, by English Heritage, whose chairman is Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, a friend of the marquess.

Mr Coleman Treacy, for the prosecution, said two fields covering seven acres were ploughed on the instructions of Lord Hertford's farm manager in the summer of 1985.

Beneath the fields were the remains of Alcester Roman Town, whose value to the British heritage was recognized when it was scheduled as an ancient monument in 1964, to protect it from damage. It was an offence to carry out unauthorized work.

Lord Hertford had received planning permission to build on the land in 1975, but the Department of the Environment had issued an interim

preservation order and in 1979 he had received nearly £128,000 in compensation. When the land was ploughed to a depth of between 10 and 12 inches so that wheat could be sown, Alcester residents adjacent to the land realized the ploughing was "an unprecedented act" as it had probably not been ploughed since medieval times.

About 1,000 shards of Roman pottery and glass were found on the surface representing no more than 10 per cent of the artefacts archaeologists had expected to find.

The prosecution accepted that letters Lord Hertford received from the Department of the Environment and English Heritage may have been misconstrued and it was not suggested that he had deliberately ignored the prohibitions on work on the land.

Lord Hertford told the court: "I want to express my great regret for the damage that was done. I was under the misconception that the remains were a long way down."

Outside the courtroom, he said he had pleaded guilty to avoid heavy costs and added: "I shall consider an appeal about the fine. I was rather stunned. It was a great deal more than I expected. I thought it would be about £1,000."

GLC silver saved for cooks' school



Mrs Frances Morrell, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, with "the family silver" — her description of the wine coolers, tea trays, bread baskets and vegetable dishes she bought for £1,350 at Christie's yesterday. They are from the Greater London Council's ceremonial plate and will go to Westminster Catering College. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

Pair 'sold heroin to pop star'

Two alleged heroin suppliers fastened on to Boy George, the pop singer, "like leeches", Knightsbridge Crown Court, west London, was told yesterday.

Steven Luben, aged 35, and Diane Feiner, aged 34, supplied the singer with heroin from their west London basement flat and other places, Mr David Bates, for the prosecution, said.

Boy George had at first experimented with small quantities of the drug but later had to undergo neuro-electric therapy. "What started as an occasional use by Boy George became a habit. What became a habit turned inexorably into an addiction, an addiction fed by Luben's supply," Mr Bates said.

He said: "Mr Luben and Miss Feiner fastened on to Boy George like leeches, supplying him mainly from their flat in the basement of Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, and other places."

Mr Bates said in late 1985 Boy George was "a world famous pop star performing in this country and abroad with his group, Culture Club. At that time he was taking heroin in very small quantities on an infrequent basis."

Miss Feiner had introduced Boy George to Mr Luben, her boyfriend, who had given him some heroin, which he "smoked". "Within a short time Boy George was phoning them up for more and was being charged £50 for half a gram."

Mr Bates said: "Boy George was a likely target for these two because his wealth was such that he could pay."

He said: "By July 1986, George was so heavily addicted that he was receiving neuro-electric therapy. He wore a small battery-operated stimulator and had electrodes attached behind his ears."

Mr Bates said Miss Feiner and Mr Luben had "developed a lucrative connection in the sale of heroin to people involved in the pop music business, and that the pop star, Marianne, a friend of George's, was one of their associates."

The couple deny conspiring to supply heroin to other persons between October 1 1985 and July 9 1986. Miss Feiner further denies conspiring with Mr Luben and others to supply cocaine to other persons between the same dates.

A third defendant, Anna Timmoning, aged 28, of Alwyne Road, Islington, north London, faces two charges of supplying heroin to Boy George.

The case continues today.

MPs press for tough action

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government faces mounting pressure today to demonstrate that its proposals are tough enough to tackle too-lenient sentences, in the wake of the Ealing vicarage rape case.

Both Conservative and Labour MPs are denouncing the proposals as inadequate and will be pressing alternative solutions during the committee debate on the Criminal Justice Bill.

The debate takes place amid a rising tide of opinion in favour of tough sentences for crimes such as rape.

Yesterday senior judges in the Court of Appeal made clear that they want tough penalties imposed when they upheld heavy sentences on two youths in a rape attack on a teenage virgin.

Referring to the Lord Chief Justice's rape guidelines, Mr Justice French said that courts should bear in mind the impact on victims of "violent and wicked" sex attacks when deciding sentence.

The judge upheld sentences of eight years' youth custody imposed on Mark Williams, aged 18, for rape, indecent

assault and falsely imprisoning the girl, aged 17, in a flat in Lambeth, south London.

He also upheld four years' youth custody on Nigel Kwana, aged 18, for aiding and abetting rape, with an extra three years for robbery, false imprisonment and theft.

Opposition MPs are calling for the Lord Chief Justice to set up a committee of judges to have the job of reviewing too-lenient sentences.

Six MPs, led by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's home affairs spokesman, have tabled a new clause to the Bill for the creation of a committee of senior high court or crown court judges to "consider and review sentencing policy" and issue guidelines.

The Government is also under attack from backbench Conservative MPs who say their proposals do not go far enough.

Those would empower the Attorney General to refer cases raising an issue of public importance to the Court of Appeal for a statement of principle to guide judges in future cases.

But the court will not be

able to increase sentences. Conservative backbenchers, led by Mr Kenneth Hinds, MP for Lancashire, are pressing for the prosecution to have the right to appeal over too-lenient sentences and for a Court of Appeal power to increase them.

Yesterday Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Home Office, vigorously defended the Government proposals as the right solution.

He said that they were "a constitutional way of ensuring we can resolve arguments about lenient sentences which do raise issues of public importance; the alternative is to let the courts die away, with no one having learnt any lessons for the future."

The Government also had "very serious reservations" about a prosecution right of appeal which could result in heavier sentences.

The Government had to strike a right balance and despite support from the Lord Chief Justice, among others, for the prosecution right of appeal most people thought it an "over-elaborate response."

£60m plan for shops in Belfast

By Richard Ford

Plans for a £60 million shopping and office complex in Belfast were unveiled yesterday. It is the latest in a number of developments aimed at revitalizing the city centre.

Funding problems which have delayed the start of work on the site, have been resolved with a scheme from the Government to provide £5 million for additional car parking, road improvements and environmental changes to the area.

The complex will include 80 shopping units, a department store, parking for 1,600 vehicles and 170,000 sq ft of office space when it is completed in 1990.

The delays indicate the difficulty still faced by the Government in persuading outside investors to go to Belfast, in spite of the fact that its image has been transformed by investments of £90 million during the past two years.

But the rapid transformation of the city has alarmed the Provisional IRA which is concerned at the "normalization", and has resumed its bombing campaign in commercial areas.

Court lost for words without interpreter

The start of fraud and theft proceedings against a 29-year-old Arab racing enthusiast, and obtaining stolen goods, against Mr Roger Fisher, a racehorse trainer, were delayed yesterday because an Arabic-speaking interpreter was lost on a local bus 2½ hours after boarding it for the 30-mile journey from Lancaster.

Mr Fisher is accused of stealing the £60,000 hurdle Ekbalco from Tawfiq Shakir

Fakhouri, an Arab racing enthusiast, and obtaining stolen goods, against Mr Roger Fisher, a racehorse trainer, and a Mr Mohammed Saifi.

Just before the opening of the hearing Mr Fisher, aged 44, of Great Head House, Priory Road, Ulverston, was charged with stealing a second racehorse, Mister Teddy in 1979.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Fatal riot blamed on Italians

A soccer fan facing extradition to Belgium yesterday blamed the 39 deaths at the Heysel Stadium in May 1985 on Italian supporters.

Terry Wilson, aged 29, a fruit market worker, said: "The Italians died because they started it."

Mr Wilson, interviewed after the riot, told police that Juventus fans attacked a small group of Liverpool supporters. He claimed British youths tore down a fence and charged in "to help their mates."

Mr Wilson, of Norville Road, Broad Green, Liverpool, told officers he threw a brick at Belgian police after he was hit by a truncheon. But he denied punching a man aged 60, in the Juventus section.

When shown a picture of himself armed with a plastic pipe, he said: "It looks like me, but I can't remember hitting any old fellow. I was one of the first over the fence."

"I saw some lad being done by a big Italian. He was in his early 20s and I hit him. The trouble lasted about one and a half minutes. We could see some Italians had sticks and knives, but when we ran in they just ran away."

"I have fought in the past when the other side starts it. I just go to sing and watch the match."

Mr Steven McDonald, another of the 26 people facing extradition, said the atmosphere before the European Cup final was "joyous".

Mr McDonald, aged 19, of Elgin Court, Rainhill, Merseyside, said: "We had a friendly game of football with Juventus fans and I wore a Juventus hat."

The fans are accused of the manslaughter of Mr Mario Ronchi, a Juventus fan. The hearing continues today.

Portfolio Gold—Winners galore on Friday

Because of late fluctuations in share prices an unprecedented number of winners were able to make claims based on last Friday's Portfolio Gold qualification of 56 points.

There were 1,572 winners of that day's competition, each of whom will receive a dividend of £2.54. The announcement of the game's result was held back to allow all claims for a share of the £4,000 prize to be lodged.

There is £8,000 to be won today, double the usual amount, as there was no winner yesterday.

'Kremlin tool' claim is denied

An article in *The Economist Foreign Report* claiming that a Greek popular newspaper was financed by the Soviet Union was described as a "scurrilous invention" in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for Mr George Bobolas and Ethnos Publications, the publishers of the Athens daily, *To Ethnos*, which is suing *The Economist Newspaper Ltd* for libel, told a jury that *To Ethnos* would remind them of *The Mirror*, the *Mail*, and sometimes *The Sun*. He said: "It is not a drab news sheet of the Kremlin."

An article in the April 1982 issue of *The Economist Foreign Report* stated that the mass-circulation *To Ethnos* was launched in September 1981 with a Soviet subsidy of \$1.5 million (£1.2 million).

The article said the newspaper's early circulation of 100,000 had fallen to 60,000, and that it was running at a loss which was being met by the Russians. "These are four plain allegations, four plain lies, with not a word of truth in any of them," Mr Gray said.

He said Mr Bobolas was a wealthy and successful businessman with shipping and shoe manufacturing interests, and did not need money or backing to start a newspaper. While *To Ethnos* was left of centre, to allege that it was receiving "Kremlin gold and Moscow subsidies" was "vitious and unpardonable."

But it vilified Mr Bobolas, "a man of honour, integrity and burning patriotic zeal," and his newspaper, by saying that *To Ethnos* was a "tool and mouthpiece of Moscow" without checking the facts. For example, figures at the time of the article showed the newspaper's circulation was 129,524, Mr Gray said.

The *Economist Newspaper*, which denies libel, says that if necessary it will counter claim for damages over an article written in *To Ethnos* after its own article appeared. *To Ethnos* had alleged that *The Economist Foreign Report* was a tool of the CIA.

The trial, which is expected to last up to eight weeks, continues today.

Dan-Air apologizes to staff

Dan-Air, the airline accused of labelling cabin staff as "sexually promiscuous", has sent an apology to its 600 stewardesses.

The Equal Opportunities Commission has claimed that the remarks were made as a defence against employing male cabin crew during an investigation into allegations of sex discrimination.

In a letter to the stewardesses Mr Fred Newman, the Dan-Air chairman apologizes for the slur and hurt caused to staff and their families by the publicity.

He said all comments by the company's counsel on this subject were made in the context of its "then concern over employment of male cabin staff and the Aids risk."

Mr Newman has also told the cabin staff, all of whom are female, that they are "second to none" in the industry.

His letter follows a meeting between management and union representatives last week. The air stewardesses were angry at the company's views as contained in a report published by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The commission said Dan-Air had claimed that promiscuous male cabin staff might have led to the spread of Aids among passengers.

When the report was published last week, Dan-Air denied that it had suggested that its cabin staff were promiscuous, and said the claims were "an over-simplification resulting from summarizing very complicated evidence". It said it had now voluntarily changed its policies.

Man accused of abduction

A man aged 46 was remanded in custody for a week by Birmingham magistrates yesterday charged with abducting two schoolboys.

Kenneth Nairn, of Tarrant Grove, Quinton, Birmingham was accused of abducting the boys, aged 12 and 14, between February 2 and 5. He is also charged with indecently assaulting them.

Nairn, a chef, was arrested in Bury, Lancashire on Saturday.

Accused 'joined in Blakelock attack'

A teenager accused of murdering PC Keith Blakelock was seen pushing his way into a mob which was hacking the officer to death during riots at Tottenham, north London, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The accused youth, now aged 15, was shouting "Out of my way" as he forced his way into the centre of the 30-strong crowd circling PC Blakelock on the Broadwater Farm Estate, an eye witness said.

Mr Jason Cobham, aged 18, who admitted throwing bricks at the police during the disturbances, was giving evidence for the prosecution on the fourteenth day of the trial of six people, including three juveniles, accused of the murder of PC Blakelock, riotous assembly and affray.

Mr Cobham said: "There was quite a bit of commotion and people jumping about. I went to see what was happening and I got to the edge of the crowd." He saw the accused youth, whom he had known previously, together with the youth's brother and a third person, force their way into the crowd.

Mr Cobham said he realized what was going on when he heard a youth shout, "We have got a pig down". He saw

two youths go into the crowd, one with a vegetable knife and the other with a hammer.

Mr Cobham said he had not seen any weapons being used, and had not seen the officer on the ground. He did not take part in the attack, and had left the scene and did not return to the estate that night.

Mr Cobham denied a suggestion by Mr Michael Mansfield, for the accused youth, that he had not been at the scene during the attack. He denied he was afraid of "repurcussions" if he admitted he had not been there, but admitted he was living in accommodation paid for by the police, who had given him spending money.

The six on trial, Winston Silcott, aged 27, a greengrocer, of Maresfield, Broadwater Farm Estate, Mark Braithwaite, aged 20, unemployed, of Canonbury Villas, Islington, Engin Rahip, aged 20, unemployed, of Finsbury House, Partridge Way, Wood Green, and three juveniles, two aged 15 and one aged 16, all deny the charges.

The youth aged 16 denies making petrol bombs and throwing one at a police officer. Rahip denies providing bottles for petrol bombs. The case continues today.

Call for family doctors to undergo inspection

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government has been urged to set up an inspectorate to check on the standards of care patients get from their family doctors.

The College of Health called yesterday for a body similar to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools to be established and inspect practices once every four years.

In its evidence to the Government's Green Paper on primary health care, the college says that the practices should be inspected for the availability of doctors and other health care staff to patients; the quality of medical records; the existence of age/sex registers and call and recall systems; the immunization rate for childhood diseases; and the methods for

issuing repeat prescriptions. It argues that a good practice allowance, recommended in the paper, is not the way to improve primary health care.

The college says the inspectorate staff should include experienced GPs. It would also like to see special funding to enable practices to offer preventive and educational services such as well-woman clinics and groups to help people stop smoking.

Miss Marianne Riggs, director of the college, said: "If extra money is to be made available it would make sense to ensure that priority is given to improving practice where the standards are lowest."

The case continues today.

Police welfare

Counsellors stand by after shooting

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Scotland Yard counselling service is on standby to help any of the four officers placed on sick leave after the death of a man shot as he brandished a gun during a robbery last week.

So far none of the four has shown any problems over what they feel was a professional job done in a professional manner, but senior officers, knowing of the risks of stress, took the precaution of resting them.

The counselling service is part of a growing recognition by police and the Home Office that the more dramatic ingredients of a policeman's job can produce severe stress and long-term problems. Research published in 1985 placed police second only to miners in terms of stress faced at work.

Three days before Dennis Bergin was shot by a police sergeant in the foyer of the Sir

John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, last Friday, a Home Office report on police and firearms recommended that chief constables include in their contingency plans counselling programmes for policemen involved in shootings.

The Metropolitan Police and forces in the West Midlands and West Yorkshire have all started schemes for

police involved with shootings, major disorders and disasters. Counselling was, for example, provided in London for Inspector Douglas Lovelock, the officer who shot Mrs Cherry Grace during a raid on her Brixton home.

The London scheme began last year with a civilian staff led by Mr Kenneth Rivers, a former London chief superintendent. The counsellors,

who go on a two-week training course with British Telecom, said to be a leader in welfare services, can refer officers to professional psychiatrists at St Thomas' Hospital.

Police may suffer from a range of problems, such as "performance guilt" where they feel they failed in some way no matter how well they did their jobs, or a form of "reconstruction anxiety"

where something triggers flashbacks of the incident. They may also suffer some form of resentment, irritability or a lack of motivation.

The Americans have done considerable research into the problems faced by police but little has been done in Britain on gun incidents. However, Dr Douglas Duckworth, of Leeds University, did a study of police stress after the fire at Bradford City's football ground during which more than 50 people were killed.

Dr Duckworth, a consultant psychologist, said it was impossible to predict how people would react.

Some officers could take things in their stride feeling that what had happened was unpleasant but had to be done. Others may suffer temporary shock but settle down after several days, but others may suffer "post traumatic stress disorder" where something had disturbed them and would continue to do so.

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of the House, and Mr. Peter Shore, the shadow leader, made plain in evidence to the committee that that would deprive the government of the

Sex parties at the House of Cyn were just 'harmless fun'

Listening to intimate details of other people's sexual activities was not pleasant and might have seemed sordid, but the sex parties at the 'House of Cyn' were harmless fun, Inner London Crown Court was told yesterday.

What was served up at Mrs Payne's parties may not have been your cup of tea. Sex to most people is an entirely private and intimate matter, and to talk about it is taboo, Mr David Spens said in his closing speech for the defence.

Other people's actions were not attractive, particularly when it involved prostitutes, he said. "The activity at 32 Ambleside Avenue may have seemed unpleasant, distasteful, and sordid when served up in this courtroom on a cold plate."

"But the men who attended these parties got what they wanted. They paid the prostitutes, and you may think that as far as they were concerned it must have been fun, and probably quite a lot of fun."

"The only unfortunate thing for three of them is that they were caught with their trousers down."

Mrs Payne, aged 53, of Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, south-west London, denies nine charges of controlling prostitutes at her home between December 1985 and May 1986.

Mr Spens said that the jury must have been "punch drunk" after hearing evidence from Police Constable Stuart Taylor who infiltrated three of Mrs Payne's parties. "It was three parties' worth of sex. A sort of sexual marathon," Mr Spens said.

He said he did not want to make light of the case. Mrs Payne took the matter very seriously. He asked the jury not to fall into the trap of being "censorious, moralistic or hypocritical."

Everyone at the parties was a consenting adult. "What went on at Ambleside Avenue may or may not have been sordid, but what harm did it do?" he asked.

"There was no coercion, no compulsion and no corruption of the young. What was going on in the House of Cyn, as it is so called, would seem to be pretty normal, commonplace, ordinary, heterosexual sex between men and prostitutes."

Mr Spens said that Mrs Payne did not believe she was running a brothel or controlling prostitutes but had simply allowed her house to be used for sex parties.

Earlier Mrs Payne was described as a persistent law breaker who had never quite been able to give up her old life as a madam.

Mr Tony Longden, for the prosecution, said: "The crown submits to you that this lady, who many people think has got her qualities, was and still is a persistent flouter of the law."

Mr Longden said it was necessary that the police used a "device out of the ordinary" to infiltrate Mrs Payne's parties—referring to two policemen who posed as businessmen to attend the parties.

The jury would have to weigh the evidence of the two experienced officers against Mrs Payne over whether money changed hands.

"What you make of these two officers is absolutely crucial. There has been a lot of what we lawyers call hard swearing in this case. It is a euphemism for lying," he said.

Judge Brian Pryor, QC, warned the jury in his summing up that the case was a criminal trial, not a form of entertainment.

The case continues today.



Mr Dennis Copplestone, an out of work gardener, is now a fitter's mate at the museum (Photograph: Philip Dunn).

Rail museum steams ahead with jobs

More than 130 long-term unemployed people are helping to maintain and rebuild steam locomotives at Birmingham Railway Museum under a government-sponsored community programme which has been successful that two Downing Street economic advisers have been to see how it works. The scheme offers 12 months' work to those who have been unemployed for more than a year and to youngsters who want to learn a skill. The average wage of £90 to £100 a

week is paid largely by the Government. Older unemployed people are taken on to pass on skills to young people. Engineering, carpentry and computer programming in the museum's offices are among those being taught. Old steam engines at the museum, which was established in 1969, are stripped down and restored to working order ready for regular tourist trips on mainline tracks. Mr Pat Whitehouse, a museum trustee, who is in charge of the scheme, said: "It

brings the long-term jobless back to life and offers them a chance for the future." About 70 per cent later find full-time work. One apprentice has moved to a job on the Severn Valley Steam Railway. Mr Dennis Copplestone, aged 58, a former gardener, was out of work for three years before joining the scheme as a fitter's mate in November. "I come from a railway family so I like the work and I am getting more money than on the dole," he said.

Decision soon on future of RAF ace

By Peter Davenport
Defence Correspondent

Squadron Leader Mark Hare, the RAF fighter pilot who has publicly complained about being grounded and prevented from leaving the service, will know the result of his appeal this week.

He was interviewed yesterday by Air Vice Marshal John Walker, the senior air staff officer at Strike Command, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, but senior officers thought it was unlikely that an exception would be made to the rule that pilots wishing to leave must first serve three years in a ground-based job.

Squadron Leader Hare, aged 31, is one of the RAF's leading Harrier pilots. He began his attempt to leave the service after being posted to a desk job from a squadron in Germany.

He accused the RAF of "vindictively and cynically" ruining his service flying career and hopes of a civilian airline job by keeping him out of the air for three years.

The RAF has defended its three-year rule by saying it takes that long to train a replacement.

Squadron Leader Hare was told yesterday that he was in breach of Queen's Regulations by speaking out publicly.

Pensioners in tax war test case

By Kenneth Gosling

The Inland Revenue is taking a retired couple to court today in an attempt to recover taxes they claim have been withheld as a protest against the defence budget.

It is seen as a test case by the Peace Tax Campaign which has 20 of its 3,000 members withholding or diverting taxes.

Mr Arthur Windsor, aged 69, and his wife, Ursula, aged 62, of Gloucester, have been withholding part of their taxes for several years on the grounds of their refusal to contribute to defence spending.

The Inland Revenue will, for the first time, be seeking to deduct part of the Windsors' pension through an attachment of earnings order, when the case opens at Gloucester Crown Court.

The peace campaign said: "The bailiffs have been round to their house several times and their car has been taken away. Last March Arthur spent 21 days in jail over his refusal to pay part of his taxes."

Man burnt hall of wife's sect

A man burnt down a Jehovah's Witness hall, causing more than £46,000 in damage, after an argument with his wife, a court was told yesterday.

Christopher Robin Richmond felt threatened when his wife became a Jehovah's Witness 10 years ago, Southampton Crown Court was told. He was worried that their two young daughters would be drawn into the religion.

One night last year, he drove to the hall, poured petrol over it and burnt it down.

Richmond, aged 40, a panel beater, of the Wick, Dibles Purles, Hampshire, pleaded guilty to arson and was jailed for 18 months. A plea of not guilty to arson on a house near by was accepted.

The court was told that the Jehovah's Witnesses used high pressure techniques of conversion and had an active wish to convert children of members of the sect.

Mr Jeremy Gibbons, for the defence, said the Richmonds' marriage was now over.

The hall will be rebuilt in two days in the spring by hundreds of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Future of Austin Rover: 2

Grooming for bids by private suitors

Mr Graham Day, chairman of the Rover Group, plans to put Austin Rover on the road to recovery and ultimate privatization. In the second of two articles, Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent, looks at the troubled state-owned manufacturer.

The £100 million privatization of Jaguar in 1984 worked better than anyone could have expected; the order book is now full and the share price has almost doubled.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher wants the remainder of the Rover Group, formerly BL, to go the same way, and it is the task Mr Graham Day was given when he became chairman of Rover last May.

With losses of £204 million in the first six months of 1986, Mr Day has sold subsidiaries and halted the cash drain from the worst loss makers. But Austin Rover will remain for some time the largest and toughest part of the Rover Group to sell off.

The hope is that the car maker will be back in profit by 1989. At present the company is losing a great deal of money, so it has cut £80 million from the £250 million investment in a new Metro model due for launch in 1990, and has decided to share the development costs on the mid-range ARS models with Honda.

Mr Day's short-term aim is to fill unused production capacity and so spread the overheads this year in the form of come for 27,000 Sterling (Rover 800) models for the United States and from building 11,000 Hondas under contract for the Japanese.

The tough job is to make Austin Rover viable and attractive to suitors, when it produces hardly any more cars than specialist manufacturers such as BMW and Mercedes, and is clearly too small to compete with the world's big companies.

Ford has tried once to merge with Austin Rover and its unrivalled dominance of the British market makes it an obvious candidate for a second, more subtle, approach.

"If the Thatcher Gov-

ernment comes back into power then it is a very open question. The basis of the merger talks last year was not to rationalize Austin Rover out of the market place, but to keep both companies and use their combined buying power on components," Professor Garel Rhys, economic adviser to the Commons industry committee, says.

Mr Hall Miller, Conservative MP for Bromsgrove, and chairman of the all-party motor industry group, says: "The reality of the situation is that there has always been scope for rationalization on engines."

Mr Miller said Austin Rover's new 1.4 litre K series engine would be attractive to Ford, while Austin Rover does not have an engine to match Ford's 1.6 litre diesel. In the longer term, both need a new V6 engine for their executive models.

Honda's future relationship with Austin Rover is not easily spelt out. The Japanese are content to collaborate on a model-by-model basis with no strings between the two sides. But Honda would be offended if Austin Rover collaborated with another partner.

Chrysler, the United States' third biggest car-maker, is the outsider which could come from behind when Austin Rover ultimately goes on sale.

In the 1970s, Chrysler retreated back across the Atlantic to get its house in order. Profits of \$3 billion in the past two years confirm it has done that.

The state-owned car maker is clearly worth fighting for. It still commands 16 per cent of the third largest European market, exports could reach 150,000 cars this year, and Rover and MG are valuable prestige names.

Concluded

British Telecom offer to NCU(E) staff

The Executive of the Engineering Group of the National Communications Union (NCU-E) has informed BT that it would recommend acceptance and a return to work by its members on the basis of an outline offer which has emerged from exploratory discussions.

A formal offer on this basis will now be put to the Union.

Meanwhile, the Union is making arrangements for a ballot of its Engineering Group members on its recommendations, to be held on Wednesday 11 February. Subject to the ballot resulting in acceptance of the offer and agreement to return to work, arrangements for a phased return to work from 12 February are being separately agreed with the Union.

The Outline Offer:

BT is prepared to offer a single two year agreement, in full settlement of the 1986 and 1987 national claims, and providing for payments to all NCU engineering grades* as follows:

1. With effect from 1 July 1986, a consolidated increase on grade rates of 5.02%. This increase is associated with the efficiency measures described below which form part of the agreement. These measures arise out of the accords agreed in 1985, together with further measures agreed by the parties to be in the interests of the staff and to ensure better support and advice to customers.
2. During the period April to June 1987, a further consolidated increase of 0.8% on grade rates, payable on confirmation that a framework has been established in each Division and District for the introduction of the efficiency measures described below.
3. With effect from 1 July 1987, a further consolidated increase on grade rates of 4.75%, without conditions and in full settlement of all claims for improved pay and conditions in the 1987 pay year.
4. With effect from 30 June 1988, a further consolidated increase on grade rates of 1.6%. This increase is subject to confirmation by each Division and District that the efficiency measures described below have been implemented as specified in the agreement.

*Except for recruitment rates and age related scales for new entrants for 1 July 1988. The same increases will be payable to the cableship grades on acceptance of a separate package of changes.

The efficiency measures referred to are summarised as follows:

1. A new grading framework for engineering technical grades (ETGs), redefining jobs in broad terms of knowledge, proficiency and tasks, so that staff can carry out a wider and more flexible range of work within their existing skills.

2. Enabling all ETGs to undertake apparatus and equipment programming and Technical Officers (TOs) to take on basic computer programming.
3. Abolition of existing planning team ratios, leading to more flexible composition of planning teams suited to local circumstances.
4. Revision of Technical Officer (TO) pool arrangements according to local needs and circumstances.
5. Mixed hierarchical working - enabling engineering grades to work with staff represented by other Unions in teams with mixed skills under one manager to improve technical support and advice to customers.

BT is prepared to apply to the ancillary grades the same increases as those for ETGs on the understanding that the following efficiency measures are accepted by the ancillary grades:

1. The introduction of a new workshop assistant grade and revised job responsibilities for workshop supervisors in Motor Transport.
2. Revised working practices and more flexible grading arrangements for certain Supplies grades.

NCU-E has agreed that the above is a fair statement of the outline offer.

British Telecom trusts that this dispute can now be brought to a speedy end, so that we can get back to the job of serving our customers efficiently.

For further information, ring (free of charge) British Telecom's Linkline service on 0800 246 444.

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WORLD SUMMARY

£1.5m aid for Mozambique

Maputo — Emergency aid of £1.5 million for famine-hit regions of Mozambique was announced in Maputo on behalf of the British Government by the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Chris Patten, yesterday (Paul Valley writes).

The announcement comes only days before Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund are due to launch an appeal in London which on Thursday will designate Mozambique an official emergency.

The new money will be split between the two charities and Unicef, and is in addition to the £5 million increase the Government recently announced in its contribution to Unicef, £2 million of which is already earmarked for the region.

Mr Patten arrived yesterday from Harare, where he had announced a £10 million increase in British aid to Zimbabwe.

'Staffing problems'

Washington — President Reagan met his top officials yesterday to discuss new domestic initiatives, but sources here suggest that recent personal and political setbacks have so demoralized the White House that it is increasingly hard to recruit top calibre officials to fill the posts of those now leaving (Michael Binyon writes).

Observers suggest that the President may be forced to turn to long-time friends and advisers to give a new sense of direction in his final two years in office. Commentators have mentioned Mr Stuart Spencer, a political adviser from California, though the White House said it knew of no plans for him to join the staff. Administration officials complain that the present disarray has led to a lack of co-ordination.

Script is seized

Delhi (AFP) — Indian detectives have seized a priceless 17th-century manuscript of the Koran from a fruit seller in Bangalore. It was smuggled to Dubai to be sold and returned when a price was not agreed.

The vendor claimed it was a family heirloom as he was a descendant of a court aristocrat of the Indian ruler, Tipu Sultan, and the Koran had passed to the ruler two centuries after it was written in 1688 by the ruling Mogul emperor Aurangzeb's calligraphist, Hafiz Hafeezullah.

Kremlin betrayal

Vienna — In what seems to be a one-man campaign against Mr Gorbachev's talk of reform in the Soviet Union and other parts of the Eastern bloc, the Romanian leader, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, yesterday continued to denounce developments there as a "betrayal of socialism" (Richard Bassett writes).

Papers have quoted extensively from his birthday speech, in which he criticized Mr Gorbachev. He seemed determined to remind Mr Gorbachev of the virtues of old-fashioned communism.

Sikh summons

Delhi (Reuters) — Punjab's growing political crisis yesterday moved to the inner sanctum of the Sikh faith when the religion's five high priests ordered Surjit Singh Barnala, Punjab's Chief Minister, to appear before them tomorrow to explain his defiance of their orders for him to resign.

The Press Trust of India said the priests ordered Sikhs all over the world to avoid "social relations" with the minister until he complied with their summons, but failure to do so will mean certain excommunication.

Dingo baby denial



Sydney — Mrs Lindy Chamberlain, left, the central figure in the so-called "dingo baby" case, went into the witness box yesterday for what must be her last chance to prove that she was wrongfully convicted of murdering her baby daughter, Azaria (Stephen Taylor writes).

She denied killing Azaria and said the birth of her daughter had been "the happiest day of my life". The case continues today.

Swiss seek extradition

Geneva — The Swiss Justice Ministry said yesterday that the extradition of Baroness Denise von Thyssen from Liechtenstein, where she has been held in jail since Friday, is being sought on charges concerning "items" involved in the settlement when she obtained a divorce from Baron Hans Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza, one of the world's wealthiest men, in 1984 (Alan MacGregor writes). The charges include "unauthorised transfer of sequestered property". The value of the items, which are believed to include jewellery, is put at about £2 million.

Worrall 'unhappy for months'

Split on policy led to envoy resigning

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's outgoing Ambassador to Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, disclosed yesterday that disagreements with two specific aspects of Pretoria's policy prompted his decision, announced on January 30, to resign.

In an interview with *Beeld*, one of the main Afrikaans daily newspapers, Dr Worrall also revealed that he had been unhappy for some months, and had first offered to resign as long ago as last May — during the visit to South Africa of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group — but had been persuaded to stay.

Dr Worrall said he had been offered the job of Ambassador to Washington on October 6 last year, but turned it down for family reasons and because he was "politically in low spirits". He had told the Government at the time that he would not object if he wanted to replace him in London.

It was Pretoria's negative response to the constitutional proposals of the so-called Natal *Indaba*, and to a report recommending relaxation of the Group Areas Act, which finally hardened his decision to resign, Dr Worrall said.

The *Indaba*, an all-race constitutional conference, at the end of November proposed a form of black majority rule in Natal tempered by devices to protect the cultural and political rights of whites and other minorities.

This was summarily rejected by Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the ruling National Party (NP) in Natal. Not long after, the Gov-

ernment acted to prevent publication of a report by the President's Council on the Group Areas Act which would have recommended allowing racially mixed residential areas to be formed on a voluntary basis.

"This was a big blow... these two matters were things that we abroad depended on a lot because we knew our friends regarded them as most important in the reform process," Dr Worrall told *Beeld*.

The *Beeld* interview was almost identical to one in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport* a day earlier. The interviews constitute the first public explanation by Dr Worrall of his reasons for resigning.

Dr Worrall did not vouchsafe to the two papers what he planned to do after his return to South Africa. It is rumoured that he intends to stand as an independent candidate in the white general election on May 6, possibly in a seat held by a Cabinet minister.

Suggestions that his resignation was a case of "sour grapes" because he had not been offered a ministerial portfolio or a good enough parliamentary constituency by the Government were "simply untrue", Dr Worrall said.

It is speculated here that Dr Worrall may run as an independent in a "pro-*Indaba*" ticket against Mr Stoffel Botha in his Port Natal constituency.

Farwell to Howe: Dr Worrall called at the Foreign Office yesterday to say farewell to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary

US moves towards arms treaty rethink

From Michael Binyon
Washington

Despite the weekend assurances by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, that the Reagan Administration would consult Congress and its allies beforehand, the signs here continue to grow that Washington is moving to a decision on reinterpreting a key arms control treaty.

Conservative supporters of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) were pleased that Mr Shultz, who had long supported the European allies' insistence that the US stick to the restrictive interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, seems to have changed his mind and moved closer to the position of Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and other arms control hardliners.

Mr Shultz said in a television interview on Sunday that the ABM negotiating record showed "that a broad interpretation is entirely within the meaning of that treaty, although, of course, there are ambiguities". He also suggested that SDI research was now going so well that it was time to do away with the treaty's restrictions on what could be tested in space.

"Given the progress that has been made, you'd be able to pursue the programme much more effectively — and perhaps only — if a different pattern of testing is permitted." This has been taken to mean that Mr Shultz is ready to support Mr Reagan's known desire to get rid of most treaty restrictions on SDI testing.

However Mr Shultz also announced on Sunday that he could at least two years before the US could

make a decision on early deployment of the first phase of an SDI system. This appears to dampen the hopes of Mr Weinberger for a quick decision.

There is confusion, both in Washington and overseas, on the real issue that is provoking such an outcry in Congress and within the Nato alliance. For although the West Europeans were worried by talk in the past month of early SDI deployment, they all realize that even Mr Weinberger does not envisage this until 1993. Of more immediate concern to the Europeans and to Congress are the moves on the ABM Treaty.

"It is important to point out that the issue before the President is not one of deployment," the White House spokesman said yesterday. "Rather the President is now considering the proper configuration of our research and development testing programme."

"How should it be configured so that it conforms to the legally correct interpretation of the ABM Treaty?" "The issue is: should we change the research and development programme in a way that will make it subject to a broader, legally correct interpretation," the spokesman added. "We are not making a judgment here on the treaty."

The allies see a broader interpretation of the treaty as the real threat to arms control talks with the Russians. Conservative Republicans would like to put into operation what can be launched of the rapidly advancing SDI programme, as this would lock in the funding and make the project harder to cancel.

Any unilateral reinterpretation of the treaty faces stiff opposition in Congress.

Reagan in push for welfare reforms

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

President Reagan, emerging briefly from his post-operation sedation, opened a campaign for the overhaul of America's welfare system yesterday, a move clearly designed to rally the conservative faithful and to restore a sense of direction to his beleaguered Administration.

Critics say the campaign appears muddled. The Democratic Party has quickly seized on the issue, focusing attention on unemployment and hardship caused both by cuts in welfare programmes and soaring healthcare costs.

It will introduce specific reform proposals later this year to help families which face financial ruin because of long-term illness.

Mr Reagan, who did not say specifically where he wanted the reforms to take place, attacked what he has called "an outdated social monster" and made it clear that welfare overhaul is a top priority. He and other top Administration figures plan further criticisms of the system during "welfare reform week".

The campaign was crafted by White House officials as a follow-up to Mr Reagan's State of the Union message last month, during which welfare reform was put forward as the centrepiece of a modest legislative agenda.

Senior Administration officials acknowledged that the campaign has been designed to show that Mr Reagan is committed to substantive policies in his final two years.

The White House will seek to emphasize a message of compassion in its drive for welfare overhauls. The aim is to counter Democratic plans to portray Mr Reagan and his Administration as remote and out of touch with the needs of ordinary people.

There will be much talk about the "poverty trap" and the ineffectiveness of many welfare programmes. In his weekly radio address on Saturday, Mr Reagan said that "the sad truth is that our welfare system represents one long and sorry tale of disappointment".

Welfare programmes cost \$130 billion (£86.66 billion) in 1985, an amount Mr Reagan regards as unacceptable. He said the poor have been made "victims of the state" by unwelcome government programmes. The Democrats say they accept the need for changes in the system and are preparing specific ideas to put before Congress.

A newly-released government study, which Mr Reagan ordered during his 1986 state of the union address, has concluded that the nation needs "a new national public assistance strategy" with consolidation of existing programmes and a shift in responsibility for their administration from Washington to state and local governments.

Mr Reagan appealed to state governors in a letter to join in structuring a system in which states and localities "implement their own anti-poverty ideas based on their own unique circumstances".

Mr Fred Zimmerman, the *Journal's* editor and publisher, said a legal challenge to the ban was being considered. Singapore last year amended the law to restrict the circulation of any newspaper or magazine it accused of indulging in local politics. Last October *Time* magazine had its circulation halved to 9,000, and in January it was further cut to 2,000.

It was generally believed then that these laws were amendments were aimed at *The Asian Wall Street Journal* and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, both owned by Dow Jones Asia.

Last September the Malaysian Government expelled the *Journal's* two resident correspondents and banned the paper for three months. The



Rescue teams helping casualties and removing debris after a car bomb killed 15 people and injured 80 in the Beirut Shia suburb of Roussay yesterday. Occupants of vehicles died in the blast, which was near a petrol station, and six shops in an apartment block were wrecked.

Hostages write a last plea as they await death at midnight

Beirut (Reuters) — The following is the text of the letter signed by three American hostages held in Beirut: This is the last message to our wives and the American people.

We want to tell you and the people of the USA that the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine will execute us at midnight because Israel is refusing to release 400 Palestinian Mujahid from its cells.

We urge you all to push our Government to order Israel to guarantee the release of 400 Palestinian Mujahid before midnight.

We heard some radios and TV stations say that Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister of Israel, refused to yield to the threat, but he accepted to receive some suggestions. We ask him: "How would the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine accept new suggestions when everyone knows what it wants?"

We expect from Israel to respond to the demand of the Islamic Jihad for the Libera-

tion of Palestine to liberate the Palestine Mujahid.

We ask Israel why it used to get everything it asked for from our Administration for the past 30 years and unfortunately the US Government willingly gave Israel all it wanted.

Isn't the aid Israel receives from the taxes the American people pay to the Government? Why doesn't Israel help the US Government in this bad circumstance?

Americans should know that Israel swaps hundreds of Palestinians with a few captured Israelis and yet we see that Israel will not pay the slightest service to its strategic ally, America so that four Americans will become free.

If Israel is not ready to reconsider its attitude the American people must put pressure on our Government and convince it to reconsider its relationship with Israel at least after our death.

Once again we announce that we will be executed at midnight. Until then if you do love us and your hearts beat

for us put pressure on Israel to show goodwill.

Let Israel promise the organization plainly and officially that 400 Palestinian Mujahid will be free. Otherwise we won't be alive after midnight. The farewell hour.

Finally, we ask all mass media, and especially *The American* to spread this message which represents the last will of a number of victims of the careless Israeli obstinacy.

We warn the USA not to make any attack on any country especially Lebanon so that the lives of American citizens would not be jeopardized.

Listen love, I don't want to see you cry anymore, tell them to release the 400, I love you Virginia, Alann Steen.

Bader, I love you, I hope the baby will be good, please pray and help us, Jesse Turner.

Firyal, I love you, sorry I messed up so much, my love to mother, S and B, and both our families. Life was the only thing he ever finished, love to my students too, sorry I let them down especially Lucy and Michael, Robert Polhill.

Press freedom in Singapore

90% circulation cut ordered

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Singapore, which a fortnight ago had to explain the suicide of a senior Cabinet minister accused of corruption, yesterday ordered *The Asian Wall Street Journal* to reduce its circulation by 90 per cent to 400 copies from next Monday.

The newspaper, published in Hong Kong, had refused to publish government responses to an article it had carried. An official statement yesterday indicated that the *Journal* had alleged that the development of an automated share-dealing system, Seddaq, was linked to a privatization move by the Government.

Mr Fred Zimmerman, the *Journal's* editor and publisher, said a legal challenge to

the ban was being considered. Singapore last year amended the law to restrict the circulation of any newspaper or magazine it accused of indulging in local politics.

Last October *Time* magazine had its circulation halved to 9,000, and in January it was further cut to 2,000.

It was generally believed then that these laws were amendments were aimed at *The Asian Wall Street Journal* and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, both owned by Dow Jones Asia.

Last September the Malaysian Government expelled the *Journal's* two resident correspondents and banned the paper for three months. The

courts, however, overturned that decision.

Singapore has been particularly touchy of late about the detailed coverage of its politics by foreign magazines. Singapore sources said last night that the Government's increasing sensitivity stemmed from its growing distance from its citizens.

The suicide of Mr Teh Cheang Wan, the National Development Minister, after he was investigated in December for allegedly accepting a \$51m million (about £30,000,000) bribe six years ago, shocked Singaporeans who had been brought up to believe in the incorruptibility of their leaders.

Red-Green coalition collapses

From John England
Bonn

West Germany's first Red-Green coalition at state government level collapsed yesterday when Herr Holger Börner, the Social Democrat (SPD) Prime Minister of Hesse, sacked Herr Joschka Fischer, his Greens Environment Minister, in a row over a plutonium plant.

Herr Börner's move was in response to a state party conference of the Greens on Sunday at which Herr Fischer threatened to resign if the SPD would not change its mind over allowing the plant at Hanau to produce plutonium.

In a letter to Herr Fischer, the Prime Minister said that the SPD would not close the plant because it would mean a loss of jobs.

The ending of the 14-month-old uneasy coalition is expected to lead to early new elections. The next poll was not due until September, but the Christian Democrat and Free Democrat opposition parties yesterday demanded new elections as soon as possible.

The SPD and the Greens in Hesse have made efforts to work together since 1983, but have always been in conflict over nuclear plants. The two parties formed their latest alliance in 1985 and Herr Fischer was the first Greens member appointed to a state Cabinet post.

Herr Börner told Herr Fischer yesterday that he had made clear last November that the SPD would not meet the Greens' demands.

Herr Edgar Thielemann, the Hesse Government spokesman, said Herr Börner would call for a vote of confidence at the next session of Parliament.

The breakup of the Hesse coalition was welcomed by the federal Greens in Bonn, who said Herr Börner's policy left the Greens one answer: to get "out of the coalition and into decisive opposition".

Sir Joh unsettles Hawke's rivals

From Stephen Taylor
Sydney

The political calendar is only a few days old in Australia, but already the signs indicate that what is likely to be an election year will be a turbulent and unpredictable one in Canberra.

The successful record at the polls of the Labor Party under Mr Bob Hawke's leadership must be tested again within 14 months against the loose coalition of the two opposition parties, the Liberals and the Nationals, which have been planning to harness an emergent conservative mood.

The coalition's calculations, however, have been upset in the past week by the entry into national affairs of Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the Premier of Queensland.

Sir Joh, an arch right-winger and leader of the Nationals in Queensland, has ruled the roost in north Australian politics for almost two decades. Now he has launched an attempt to turn back what he sees as a socialist tide that has brought Australia to the brink of ruin.

Sir Joh's views have often been derided as eccentric. But encouraged by a triumph in a state election last November, he appeared before a New South Wales political meeting last weekend to present himself as a moderate alternative to federal opposition leaders.

Sir Joh's call for tax reform was a direct challenge to Mr Ian Sinclair, the federal leader of the Nationals.

He said that unless coalition candidates for the next election were "dry" enough to meet with his approval, he would put forward rival candidates on a new right platform.

With a flash of the authoritarianism that has characterized his administration in Queensland he told one newspaper: "I am only interested in policies and people who will say and do the things the way I want them done."

Other utterances have been tempered by the blend of homespun philosophy and rural metaphor which appeals to Sir Joh's farmland constituency. "I'm starting a bushfire and it will go all over Australia," he declared.

When it was pointed out that as state leader he had no authority within the National Party federally, Sir Joh replied: "You know the old bumper sticker. He's not supposed to fly, but he still flies. I am not supposed to do this, so I am (Sinclair) says, But I am doing it." What effect this quixotic foray will have is still unclear.

Sir Joh's appeal is not limited to country districts. Neither Mr Sinclair nor Mr John Howard, the Liberal leader, have responded to his criticism of them in kind.

Nor can Sir Joh be cherishing hopes of federal power, having just turned 76. His intention seems to push the federal wing of the Nationals (and thus the Liberals too) into adopting a harder new right platform to tackle trade union power and tax reform.

But the danger for the opposition is that Sir Joh may split anti-Labor unity. Mr Howard said: "Sir Joh must know that if a squabble for the conservative vote breaks out, he'll lose. I'll lose, Ian Sinclair will lose, and Australia will lose because Bob Hawke will get re-elected."

Mr Howard has other troubles enough, having failed to curb Liberal factionalism or stamp his own authority on the leadership he inherited by default from Mr Andrew Peacock 17 months ago. He was unconvincing yesterday in presenting Liberal strategy.

Mr Hawke returned home from a Middle East visit delighted with the dissent in the opposition ranks.

But Labor has its problems with the electorate too, reflected in the high swing to the Liberals in two safe seats in New South Wales state by-elections at the weekend.

Mr Gakaara Wanjau, aged 65, a printer and author of books on Kikuyu folklore who was detained during the Mau Mau emergency was arrested last year. Immediately after his release 26 days later, he issued a signed statement to the press denouncing Mwakenya as "diabolical".

He admitted close association with some Mwakenya leaders, and claimed that he had been asked to use his monthly vernacular magazine to propagate their ideals. According to Gakaara's statement, some dissidents now in exile have earlier formed a small clandestine group, including leading churchmen, to incite disaffection against the Government.

President Moi referred in a speech at the weekend to the large number — 150 — of foreign correspondents based in Nairobi, some of whom he accused of being irresponsible. According to one local newspaper report, he said they would be "thinned out to a manageable level".

Communists face death as new Philippines political force spreads

From David Watts, Davao, Mindanao

Espanto has the cut of a killer — red sweater barely hiding a pot belly, four days of growth on his dark chin.

That's not his real name. He claims it's a pseudonym. He used as a New People's Army (NPA) hit man operating as part of a "sparrow unit" assassination squad in this desperate slum on the edge of the Davao Gulf.

For years the NPA controlled the slum, a no-go area for the Philippines police and armed forces nicknamed Nica-agdao. Outside along the walls was the slogan "Mabuhay NPA" (welcome NPA). Today the welcome is for a new force in Philippine politics, Alsa Masa. It draws mixed reviews in Davao, but it seems likely to spread elsewhere across the country as a movement.

Alsa Masa literally means "masses arise" — not against the Government but against the communists.

Whether Espanto's story is true probably only he knows. He claims to have killed 15 government soldiers during his NPA career. He admits that two of the informers working in the city market were probably killed in error.

He is one of seven alleged deserters from the NPA at the heart of Alsa Masa who now owe their allegiance and most probably their weapons to Colonel Franco Calida, Davao's police chief, who wears aviator sunglasses and a specially-modified Smith and Wesson .38.

The men say they have killed at least nine NPA cadres since they broke with the movement, and are spoiling for a chance to get out and kill more communists.

Some religious figures in particular are concerned at the rise to power of killers, some of whom have been petty

criminals in the past, with at least the connivance and the encouragement of the police. At least one of the men the colonel has protected from criminal charges and church sources maintain that another leader of Alsa Masa is a well-known local criminal wanted for murder.

The former mayor and police chief, Mr. Luis Santos, said: "Alsa Masa has cleaned up Agdao."

He added: "From what I hear they've driven the NPAs out of the environs of the city. It could be the answer to the insurgency but how do you control it? It must be disciplined, trained and led well."

President Aquino's Government opened talks yesterday with Muslim rebels on self-rule in the southern Philippines, in an attempt to end a 14-year-old revolt (Reuter reports). The absence of one Muslim group appeared to dampen hopes of a quick solution, but both sides said they were optimistic.

otherwise you create a Frankenstein's Monster which will destroy you."

The movement has already attracted between 5,000 and 6,000 foot soldiers in Davao, most of whom are not paid for their service. The movement has spread to other areas of the country and still others are showing interest in it.

The rise of Alsa Masa comes at a time when the Government has made the old Civilian Home Defence Forces (CHDF) unconstitutional. The CHDF, composed of local citizens set to guard their own areas, became discredited during the Marcos era for its corruption and brutality. Now the Government is looking for something to replace that force. Meanwhile, the evangelistic anti-communist zeal of the Alsa Masa is filling the

gap, together with an influx of charismatic Christian groups who seem to be aligning themselves with its leadership. One church source disputes that the Alsa Masa men in Agdao have actually driven out the NPA. According to this man, who knows the area well, NPA agents began to leave the area in mid-1985. The communists realized then that they had been heavily infiltrated by Army agents, and pulled out to cleanse their ranks.

Alsa Masa did not become a force in the area until spring last year. But the same source believes that some NPA agents have started to move back, and the ending of the ceasefire between the Government and the communists sets the scene for a possible bloody confrontation between the NPA and Alsa Masa.

"Almost all the people here have firearms to protect themselves," said Colonel Calida. "I haven't given them any firearms. They should think of the present — we've got to settle an evil. How can they fight without arms?"

He claims that he does not pay the men, but others say the men are paid by the colonel and that they are in any case becoming as proficient at extorting money as was the NPA at demanding "revolutionary taxes".

Colonel Calida, who admits to having a list of 49 left-wingers and left-wing supporters in Davao, says they could all be killed in 24 hours "in order to end once and for all this problem here. The men are just waiting for my orders."

Asked if he was not afraid of a bullet in the back from one of these former communist killers, he said: "It's a tactical risk. I was born two kilometres from here. I'm with the people."

'Proof' of Soviet base in Vietnam



US reveals Cam Ranh evidence

Sydney (AP) — The Commander of the US Pacific Fleet displayed photographs yesterday which he said prove that the Soviet Union is using Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay as a military base.

At a news conference at the US Consulate, Admiral James A. Lyons produced US Navy aerial photographs showing Soviet warships berthed at Cam Ranh, a city in what was formerly South Vietnam.

The photos showed frigates, destroyers and three submarines. Admiral Lyons said the submarines were capable of carrying nuclear-tipped cruise missiles.

Another photograph showed Soviet warplanes deployed on Cam Ranh airfield, built by the United States during the Vietnam War.

The admiral said the photo-

graphs, taken last December, disproved Soviet claims it had no base in Vietnam. Their release was prompted by a letter in *The Australian* newspaper and signed by Mr. V. Zenskov, minister-counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

The letter said allegations that Cam Ranh was a Soviet base were "fantastic".

"It is known to all objective observers that there has never been such a base and never will it be established there," Mr. Zenskov said.

But Admiral Lyons told reporters: "There's nothing

like pictures to prove your point." He did not estimate the number of Soviet troops there, but said it was a full support operating base with fuel, ammunition and missile-handling facilities.

The base accommodates the second-largest Soviet force outside the Soviet Union.

Russian blames US for tension in Pacific

From A Correspondent Tokyo

The United States and its allies are responsible for creating a new arena of military tension in the Pacific Basin, despite Washington's attempt to accuse Moscow of the same thing, the Soviet naval attaché in Tokyo said yesterday at a rare public press conference by a serving Soviet officer.

Captain Nikolai Usov told the Japan Foreign Press Club that the Western powers greatly exaggerated Soviet military power in the region and the threat of increased Soviet military co-operation with its nearby ally, North Korea.

On the contrary, the US admitted its military supremacy in the Pacific, as stated during Congressional testimony by Pacific Commander Ronald Hays, Captain Usov said. Joint exercises by US forces with South Korea and Japan close to Soviet territory were of great concern to the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon's claims that the Soviet Union deployed more than 800 ships in the region, compared to less than 100 US vessels, were misleading because the US deployed many more major fighting ships, he said. The US fleet, for example, had six aircraft carriers compared with the Soviet two, he said.

Recent Soviet port calls to North Korea have been on a friendly and official basis only, Captain Usov said.

Japan last month pushed its defence spending above a symbolic limit of 1 per cent of total national output value, in response to what Tokyo views as a serious Soviet military build-up in the Far East.

The United States has persistently encouraged Japan to do more to defend itself against the Soviet military threat.

12 Libyans killed in Chad clash

Ndjamena (Reuter) — Twelve Libyan soldiers were killed and seven captured in a clash with government forces north of the key oasis of Fada. Chad's official radio said yesterday.

The military high command said there were no casualties among government soldiers in the fighting at Ouita, a remote outpost 90 miles from Fada in north-east Chad.

Babangida in Paris hospital

Paris — President Babangida of Nigeria, is receiving medical treatment in Paris, but the Pitie Salpetriere hospital, from which he was discharged after three days as an in-patient on Friday, was unable to confirm rumours that he was suffering from a gunshot wound (Susan MacDonald writes).

Reluctant Nigerian sources said his treatment would last two weeks.

Hot air at pole

Oslo — Five members of a ballooning club in the Arctic town of Bodo are to attempt a flight to the North Pole in a hot-air balloon next month, plant a Norwegian flag and fly on to the Canadian Eureka base in Axel Heiberg Land.

Fifth break

Brussels (Reuter) — Robert Van Oirbeek, an armed robber who has previously escaped four times from Belgian prisons, made his fifth break from Lantini jail in Liege with three other prisoners.

On the slide

Peking (Reuter) — Police in Jiangsu province have arrested a man who proclaimed himself emperor, promised to take over China and committed rape and fraud.

Veneer of unity hides squabbles

From Diana Geddes Paris

After months of embarrassing internal divisions and tensions, the French Socialist Party has emerged from its executive committee meeting at the weekend with an important semblance of unity, but still no clearer about its future.

The compromise resolution, thrashed out during a 14-hour session by representatives of the four main factions, neatly avoided the two crucial questions confronting the party: Who will be its candidate at the next presidential elections, and how will it assemble a sufficiently large majority in Parliament to be able to form a new government?

Party leaders were nevertheless delighted that they will now be able to go to Lille in April for what could be the last national party congress before the presidential elections united behind a single resolution, despite the tensions between the supporters of M. Michel Rocard, self-declared

candidate for the presidency, and the supporters of President Francois Mitterrand.

Although M. Mitterrand, who is 70, has already announced that he does not intend to stand for a second term, no one seems to believe him, and a majority of socialists continue to hope that he will be their candidate. Recent polls suggest that M. Mitterrand is the only left-wing politician who could beat both M. Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, and M. Raymond Barre, the two most likely right-wing candidates.

While M. Rocard is by far the most popular socialist leader in the country after M. Mitterrand, the latest polls suggest he would be beaten by M. Barre. Furthermore, much bitterness remains among many socialists over M. Rocard's stand against M. Mitterrand before the 1981 presidential elections.

On that occasion, M. Rocard eventually agreed to withdraw his own candidature for the presidency. But it is by no means clear that he would be

willing to do so again this time, particularly as it could be his last chance.

However, the compromise resolution, unanimously adopted by the party's executive committee, including M. Rocard, on Sunday, contained a key phrase: "The socialist candidate for the 1988 presidential election will be designated when the time comes according to the party rules. All socialists will support him."

M. Mitterrand's supporters claim that this clearly rules out any possibility of a "dissident" candidacy by M. Rocard outside the party. But M. Rocard's supporters are already suggesting that such a cut-and-dried interpretation is not necessarily correct.

The executive committee appears to have put a stop, at least for the time being, to any further attempts by socialists to woo centrists within the centre-right UDF party, with the idea of a possible centre-left alliance in the event of a socialist victory in 1988.

Credited with only 32 per

cent of the vote, and never having obtained more than 36 per cent even at the height of the left-wing euphoria following M. Mitterrand's election in 1981, the socialists know they cannot hope to form a future government on their own.

Any hope, or desire, of mending their 1984 rift with the communists seems to have long since faded.

M. Pierre Joxe, leader of the socialist group in the National Assembly, started the rumours of a new centre-left alliance with his call to centrists at the end of December to join the socialists in "a union against the anti-democratic practices of the RPR," the dominant partner of the ruling UDF-RPR coalition.

There followed a series of mutually sympathetic noises from individual leaders on both sides. However, having made their point that they could be open to a deal after the presidential elections, the socialists evidently feel they have gone far enough for the time being if they do not wish to alienate the left of the party.

Diplomatic pressure behind African rail farce

From Jan Raath, Harare

Farce at the dusty southern African border post of Ramatlabana yesterday averted the closure of a railway line, a move with the potential for severe economic upheaval.

The Zimbabwean crew in the pre-dawn freight train bound for Cape Town took their locomotive across the Botswana border and 800 yards into the South African hantushu of Bophuthatswana.

They stopped their train inside the fenced-off enclosure of Ramatlabana siding, uncoupled the trucks and performed a complicated manoeuvre to turn and link up a string of northbound coaches instead of heading to the town of Mafikeng (formerly Mafeking) (formerly Mafeking).



Zimbabwe and Bophuthatswana, and thereby recognition. Zimbabwe has made it clear that talks with the "asserted creation" of Bophuthatswana are out of the question.

Bophuthatswana straddles the railway, one of the two

viable routes linking South Africa's ports to Botswana, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which carries an estimated 30 per cent of their imports and exports.

The visa demands were originally made to Botswana, which was preparing to take over the line from Zimbabwe's railways. The takeover was cancelled and the trains, now staffed only by Zimbabweans, continued. On January 9, Zimbabwe's railway authorities were given notice that their personnel, too, would need visas.

Mr. Bill Richards, the chief traffic controller in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, said yesterday traffic with the South African crews continued normally through the day. Botswana last week lodged

complaints with South Africa that the visa demands were in contravention of the Customs Union.

There is little doubt in Harare and Gaborone that Pretoria is behind Chief Mangope's new assertiveness.

● JOHANNESBURG: South African Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday that South Africa had no jurisdiction over the section of railway line running through Bophuthatswana, which Pretoria insists is a fully independent state (Michael Horsby writes).

"Botswana and Zimbabwe must discuss any problems they have over the line with the Government of Bophuthatswana," the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Hungry man-eaters stalk the streets of Soviet cities

From Christopher Walker Nakhodka, Soviet Far East

Last Thursday, Mr. Gennady Kisilev, a Red Army soldier on leave at his suburban home near this modern, bustling Soviet port, drew back the bedroom curtains and found himself face to face through the frosted window with a man-eating Amur tiger, which had strayed far from the frozen forests in search of food.

It was the latest example of a disturbing natural phenomenon which is causing increasing concern to the Soviet authorities, who have now introduced an emergency programme to deal with the little-publicised fact that, for the first time in 100 years, wild tigers have once again begun prowling the streets of the main built-up areas in the Soviet Far East.

In an attempt to prevent panic among urban dwellers in this remote, mineral-rich region, the development of which is crucial to Mr. Gorbachev's drive to rescue the

Soviet economy, a special television programme was recently broadcast, in which three professional hunters sought to reassure the population about the measures being taken to cope with the tiger menace.

Only a few days before, Mr. Kisilev's unnerving confrontation, workers at the main container terminal at Nakhodka, on the Sea of Japan, failed to arrive for the morning shift because their commander train was held up by a large Amur tiger, specimens of which can reach more than 10 ft in length, sitting on the tracks.

Mr. Constantin Kovalevich, the unflappable-looking captain of a large Soviet container vessel which sails regularly from the port to Australia, explained: "I can imagine how they felt. I was recently approached by one of the creatures when I was driving my car home. It was very frightening. At first I thought it was a stray cow, until it got up close."

In recognition of the dangers now

posed to both livestock and humans (last year a tiger was shot near a crowded trolley-bus stop on the outskirts of the main Far-Eastern city, Vladivostok), a new division has been created in the Russian Republic's hunting directorate to supervise control of the predators, using a number of measures, including helicopters.

In recognition of the dangers now posed, a three-year ban has been imposed on the hunting of smaller animals, such as wild boar and deer, which provided the magnificent-looking wild cats with their main source of food.

Widespread poaching of these animals by hunters with increasingly sophisticated weapons, plus the rapid development of the sprawling wilds of eastern Siberia, where the wind-chill factor can push temperatures below -100 C, are two of the reasons why the starving tigers are being forced to prey close to human settlements.

On one night last year, a tiger

killed 11 pigs on a farm in the Primorsky region, and a number of attacks on humans have been reported in the press.

A third reason is the growth in the population of the Amur tiger, an endangered species which has recovered from the critical period just before the Second World War, when its numbers dwindled to 30. The latest official total puts it at 300, with each male jealously protecting an area of some 115 square miles as an exclusive hunting zone.

"Although these tigers are marvellous animals, they are now a real threat to life, and we have to take urgent action to deal with them before the problem gets worse," said Mr. Viktor Gaysidlov, Deputy Mayor of Nakhodka, a city of concrete apartment buildings with a population of 178,000.

Despite the outlawing of tiger-hunting here 40 years ago, and the imposition of stiff 10,000 rouble (£10,000) fines for breaching the

ban, Mr. Gaysidlov said that a new count was now being organized, after which further permits for killing all the Amur tigers which could not be supported by the surrounding forest would be issued by the Government. More than 20 such permits were issued last year.

Disturbed both by its size and by the unique spread of its paws, the pads of which are often more than four inches wide, the Amur tiger is the official symbol of Vladivostok, the headquarters of the Soviet Pacific fleet.

But with tiger sightings now becoming a regular occurrence, and attacks growing more frequent, even the Soviet protectionists we met here appeared to accept that urgent action would have to be taken.

After the shooting of beasts above the optimum number, one suggestion is for the creation of a protection zone for tigers and hoofed animals within existing game reserves, followed by the opening of new reserves.

Letter from New York

Flat to rent with all mod cons

Why is Soviet agriculture like housing in Manhattan? In both cases, someone noticed recently, politicians keep discovering crises and promise reforms — but the crop stays the same.

Mr. Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, and normally a sharp user of language, recently kept up the tradition, observing straight-faced that the city had a housing crisis. "It's a permanent mess, not a crisis," someone snapped back.

To be fair, finding a flat on this crowded slab of real estate is said to be getting a little easier since a 10-year property boom slowed last year.

Now, to rent in Manhattan you have to be well-off or a masochist. With the average purchase price for a one-bedroom flat at \$245,000 (£162,250) buying is, as they say here, awesome.

Even a rectangle in which to park your car across the river in Brooklyn is now going for \$30,000.

Hunting down and snaring the prized dwelling is an education in New York ways. A rehearsal in Washington last year was little help because the capital is a gentle village in comparison.

"Just don't even think about where you've lived before. Forget it all," said Alan, the fast-talking agent, as he turned the key to a gloomy cell, with the view of a blank wall, that passed for the living room of a "one-bedroom" in Greenwich Village.

"They're asking \$1,450 a month but you might get it down a little." At prices like that, you can see why a printing error in the *Village Voice* started a near-riot in the neighbourhood a few months ago. The advertisement offered six rooms at "16, St Marks Place, for \$600 a month."

Several hundred people thought their prayers had been answered and queued for hours before someone told them there was also a St Marks Place in a run-down area of Brooklyn.

Years of space shortage in New York have refined the house-hunting ordeal for the would-be tenant. In addition to the high prices, he or she usually has to pay a fee to the agent of 15 per cent of a year's rent.

Some landlords have been picking up the fee since the market sagged, but agents are often reluctant to impart that information, especially if they suspect your employer might be footing the bill.

But the agents are happy to tell you that "luxury" rental space has doubled in the past four years — as developers

have pushed into less salubrious districts, converting old warehouses beyond the village, throwing up massive new towers on the limits of the Upper East Side and gentrifying what has now come to be known as the Upper West Side, in defiance to its clientele. (They also own cars known in New York as BMWs — short for "break my window".)

Operating on the principle that no sane person with children wants to move into Manhattan, the developers have aimed for the young and not-quite-affluent in the new East Side rental blocks.

These often go under French names and offer *joie de vivre* and the attentions of a "gracious concierge". Prime among their appointments are the gymnasium and pool, the healthy 1980s successors to the indulgent 1970s singles bar.

My excursions took me to the Normandie, a vast new three-tower establishment on 95th Street that promises to "redefine the art of living".

Tenants can improve their looks while keeping an eye out for Ms or Mr Right in a two-floor spa that boasts state-of-the-art weight machines and a pool and meeting place, all on top of 1,484 shoe-box dimensioned flats.

The Saturday morning visit also confirmed something I had noticed — an unusual number of women. Flat-hunting works as another New York market place.

"If a guy's looking for an apartment and he's by himself, he's fair game," explained one unattached lady.

Retiring from the apartment chase, I settled on a small conversion in an old warehouse said to be setting a new tone in a scruffy east village street.

After authorizing credit agencies to comb through my antecedents (it was a mistake to state "Soviet Government" as my last landlord), I thought that was all.

"Not so fast," said Alan, a former teacher who said his big mouth led him into the real estate business. "Now you've gotta sign children don't fly."

Even allowing for New York craziness, this one seemed insoluble. "It's city law," said Alan. "You promise not to bring in kids under 10 and you don't have to have a grating across the window to stop them falling out."

Now the question is whether to consult another local intermediary, "apartment space consultants". These are people who advise New Yorkers on how to arrange furniture so that they bump into it less.

Charles Bremner

SPECTRUM

Laundering the rocket men

The task of rewriting the German scientists' Nazi past fell in 1947 to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Rozamus. As the Pentagon's new deputy director of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA), Rozamus was committed to securing the exclusive services of the Germans for the United States and explicitly denying them to the US's wartime allies, particularly the Soviet Union.

Under the terms of "Project Paperclip", which had been approved in 1945 by President Truman, 1,000 "outstanding" and "carefully selected" German scientists could be "temporarily exploited" in America. A paperclip pinned to their documents was the simple code that identified "acceptable" Germans.

Former Nazis and war criminals were, however, regardless of their qualifications, expressly excluded by the Presidential order. Yet the military blatantly ignored the order and secretly transported ardent Nazis, senior SS officers and even war criminals to research centres in America.

By 1946, within a year of their arrival, the Germans wanted more secure terms of employment and to be reunited with their families. The military, pre-occupied with the possibility of a new war with the Soviet Union and sensing their precarious vulnerability at the birth of a new scientific age, were anxious to retain their much-prized experts. The only realistic solution was for the German scientists to become American citizens. But many were legally barred from obtaining citizenship because of their incriminating wartime activities. Intelligence chiefs and senior Pentagon officers therefore decided to sanitize the Germans' Nazi past.

Rozamus, who could boast a distinguished wartime career, effortlessly adopted the established pattern of concealing irregular and unauthorized activities from civilian government departments. "I did it for my country," he proudly asserts, admitting that in the process he probably even deceived his President.

The irony of Rozamus's appointment to JIOA was that in April 1945 he had been at the liberation of Nordhausen, the underground V2 factory where Werner von Braun's rocket team worked.

Nordhausen was a sight the battle-weary Rozamus would never forget. "You're hardened by your feelings in war, but this time I just felt like breaking down and crying."

Vividly, Rozamus remembers the corpses of slave workers stacked by the crematoria and others, hanging from meat hooks, which were so emaciated that there was not even an odour of death.

Werner von Braun epitomized the enormous wealth of German technical genius available to the Allies in 1945. Unlike the British, the US military had eagerly recruited more than 100 of von Braun's team, who had gathered in Bavaria. US army officers were convinced that within their grasp was the vital nucleus of America's future in space. Yet the first security reports written by US intelligence officers about the senior Germans portrayed many of their captives as the most odious among that defeated political clique.

Herbert Axster, von Braun's assistant and accountant, was described as "a notorious supporter and profiteer of the Nazi regime from 1933 to 1945". General Walter Dornberger, in overall command of the V2 project, was vehemently condemned. "He should be interned as a menace to the security of the Allied Forces." Both Kurt Debus, responsible for firing the rockets, and von Braun himself had been senior SS officers. Debus was described as "an ardent Nazi", while von Braun was judged "a potential security threat."

Then there was Arthur Rudolph, one of the first rocket pioneers in the 1920s, who had managed production of the V2 at Nordhausen. Before Hitler had even come to power, Rudolph had marched through the streets of Berlin dressed in his brown SA uniform, holding a flaming torch and singing anthems of racial hatred. In 1945 an American intelligence officer had scribbled: "100% Nazi, dangerous type, security threat. Suggest internment." Yet Rudolph was among those who went to America in 1946.

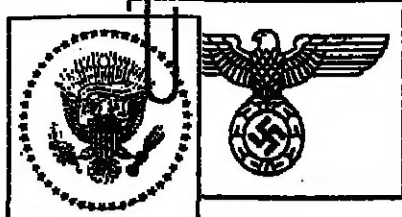
One of JIOA's tasks was to remove the obstacle presented by adverse security reports on the Germans. But blocking their plan was a small group of State Department officials, initially led by a young lawyer, Seymour Rubin. They were distinctly unimpressed by an intelligence committee's alarmist report about the dangers of German scientists migrating eastwards. Rubin had good reasons to doubt that the Germans were as unique as the military insisted, and disliked the immorality of "Project Paperclip". "If keeping Nazis out of the United States is a mistaken policy," he commented acidly, "a good many people in the Department should be told that and instructed to reverse a course which they have mistakenly been following for some time."

Supervising the State Department's visa controls section, Samuel Klaus set out to oppose JIOA's programme by simply demanding that the Pentagon obey the law. "One man was able to stymie our programme," Rozamus recalls. "I can't blame him for it. He was Jewish."

Walter was treated as the naval equivalent of Werner von Braun and, like the rocket pioneer, he was supremely confident about his future. On the second day of his capture, he had asked an American officer: "When are you going to let me get back into business so we can fight the Russians?" Yet the Americans had been denied the prize.

Walter's Type XXI possessed radical features on which all submarine designers have drawn ever since. It could manoeuvre and attack entirely submerged, and could dive to a hitherto unprecedented 800 feet, operating beyond twice the range of any known sonar detection.

Despite strenuous and ingenious British efforts to prevent German submarines and technology falling into Russian hands, the Russians managed to obtain the complete designs for the Type XXI. Yet possessing Walter himself, the Admiralty believed, would revolutionize British submarine warfare. These commissioned Vickers Shipbuilders to build a new peroxide submarine, based on Walter's



THE PAPERCLIP CONSPIRACY Part 2: The whitewash



Over there: rocket scientists gathered at White Plains in 1946. Ringed are Arthur Rudolph (left) and Werner von Braun

JIOA's director was Captain Bousquet Wev, a zealous naval officer who treated his responsibilities with chauvinistic passion, unwavering obedience and obsessive secrecy. The symbol of Wev's prejudice would be his ignorant allegation that the alternative for any German refusing to join the Nazi Party was to be "placed in a concentration camp".

To overcome the "very stubborn, arrogant and unreasonable" Klaus, Wev

successfully mobilized the most senior Pentagon politicians and General John Hildring, the booming-voiced Assistant Secretary of State who supervised the visa section. Hildring obtained the approval of Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, that Klaus should be "neutralized".

In July 1946, Hildring ordered that his department would henceforth accept a statement from the military that any named German was

eligible for a visa and his background would remain uninvestigated. Pentagon officers assumed that Paperclip would expand unimpeded; yet it was months later, faced with Klaus's precise legal arguments, Hildring capitulated completely, restoring Klaus's powers to investigate each German's record.

The pressure from the military, anxious to retain more than 300 Germans already in America and eager to recruit others still in Europe, intensi-

fied. Under pressure, Klaus was clearly vulnerable. Until 1947, despite the bitterness of their differences, the bureaucrats had managed to keep their row from the public.

In February 1947, however, a well-informed article about Paperclip appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune*, accusing the army of conspiracy and deliberate deception in telling the public that screening had prevented any active Nazi arriving in America. The *Tribune* pointed out that the

same scientists screened by the army to prove they were untainted had earlier been meticulously screened in Germany to establish their loyalty to Hitler.

On March 9, Drew Pearson, the broadcaster, revealed that among the Germans offered Paperclip contracts by the military was Karl Krauch, a director of the IG Farben company awaiting trial on war crimes charges at Nuremberg. Even senior officials like General Dwight Eisenhower and Dean Rusk, then a special assistant to the Secretary of War, filtered in the tide of public criticism and urged that Paperclip be terminated. With unanimous agreement, a public statement was issued announcing that no more German scientists would enter America after July 1947.

Wev blamed Klaus, alleging sabotage and the subordination of American interests to "beating a dead Nazi horse" — an unfortunate phrase. He successfully demanded the swift transfer of Klaus from the visa section — and with Klaus removed, the deception of Paperclip would continue in deepest secrecy.

Among the many potential acquisitions was the former SS general Walter Schieber, the wartime chief of the Reich's armament supply office and described by Albert Speer as "Hitler's confidential agent in my ministry". The US Air Force wanted Schieber's expertise on building underground complexes, and discarded his SS records.

Wev was surprised that Schieber's past was still viewed as an embarrassment in Washington. To avoid future problems, the patriotic officer hit upon a device which removed the blot on every German's otherwise immaculate record. Simply, the American intelligence service

in Germany was asked by Wev to reconsider the past security reports which contained references to Nazi activities because "immigration of a specialist whose report is so worded is jeopardized".

The remedy, Wev suggested, was the insertion of a "savings clause" which would allow for re-evaluation. The chore of systematically organizing the rewriting of the scientists' security reports was delegated to Rozamus. The conspiracy between victors and vanquished was watertight.

The services sent Rozamus completed visa application forms for each scientist. If the security report contained incriminating information, it was returned to Germany indicating what needed to be rewritten. Rozamus was taking for "a different interpretation".

The revised security reports were returned from Germany to Rozamus. Overnight, Herbert Axster had a "clear record", Dornberger was clear of any Nazi stain, while Arthur Rudolph had not been "an ardent Nazi".

Von Braun's SS record was cleverly circumvented. Whereas previously, as Wev pointed out, "his past activities may be such that he will not qualify for an immigration visa", von Braun's revised report stressed that his records had been lost in the Soviet zone of Germany and that "no derogatory information is available".

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TOMORROW
Our loss, their gain: how London failed to milk the cream

German submariner who was out of his depth in Britain

Although all three British armed services had bowed Germany to Britain to be interrogated by military scientific advisers and technicians, only the Admiralty had ruthlessly overcome political opposition and placed German technicians in private corporations to work on naval projects.

Their first coup was the transfer of Helmut Walter, the submarine designer, from the German naval centre at Kiel to the private Vickers-Armstrong shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness.

The admirals believed that they now controlled the brains behind one of the most important wartime developments — the design of a submarine which could travel underwater quickly and undetected. Scientists were convinced that Walter's hydrogen peroxide-powered submarine was unique.

Walter was treated as the naval equivalent of Werner von Braun and, like the rocket pioneer, he was supremely

confident about his future. On the second day of his capture, he had asked an American officer: "When are you going to let me get back into business so we can fight the Russians?" Yet the Americans had been denied the prize.

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Over here: Helmut Walter (second left) and team in London design but considerably bigger, faster and better.

On January 4, 1946, Walter and seven colleagues arrived at Barrow-in-Furness. Shrouded in secrecy, Walter's team was met by George Forsyth, the head of a new Vickers development team, the Admiralty Development Establishment.

Forsyth and his fellow Yorkshiremen were uncomfortable about meeting

News of the Germans' arrival sparked immediate hostility in the town, especially among redundant shipyard workers. Led by the mayor, an angry protest march ended noisily outside the Vickers shipyard with unprintable demands about how the Germans should be treated.

Walter's team in Barrow was segregated, and given its own office isolated from the Vickers team, who haphazardly thrust problems at them to solve. "The trick all the time," recalls Forsyth, "was to extract the information we needed from the Germans without telling them what we were doing. We didn't trust them."

Extracting that knowledge needed tact and skill, not easy amid mutual suspicions. There was nothing to unite the two groups other than submarines, and the Germans found the hostile atmosphere disturbing. In London, the Treasury

and the Admiralty battled over the Germans' salaries. Originally, £800 had been agreed as the top salary, received by Walter, a rate comparable with that offered by the Americans. But, just after Walter's arrival, F.C. Newton, a Treasury official, insisted that the income was subject to full British tax. And the British Control Commission in Germany said that local income tax was also payable. Double taxation meant that out of the £800 salary, £500 would be deducted. The Russian offer of £450 tax-free, in addition to privileged housing, special food and extra tobacco, had been far superior.

Three years after his arrival in Britain, Walter left for America — no longer regarded as a great scientist, but rather as an enterprising promoter. The US Navy had long since excised peroxide as a submarine fuel in favour of nuclear power, a development which was concealed from the British.

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Lessons for the minister

Mr Kenneth Baker makes a point of regular school visits. But how much does he really see?



Learning: Baker in the science laboratories at Goff's School

At this point I am button-holed by Mrs Iris Tarry, chairman of Hertfordshire's education committee, who says she has been complaining to Mr Baker about capital allocations — the money local education authorities get to build, maintain and repair their schools. "Some of our schools haven't been painted for 16 years. It's a false economy not to repair rotting window frames," she says. But we are off again. We inspect, in quick succession, a room full of computers, a fourth-year physics lesson and another in biology. "I enjoyed that very much," Mr Baker says as we head for the door. "It's a very good

school. It's very important for me to see what's going on instead of just sitting in my office and reading about it."

As we head down the path he says to Mrs Tarry: "We'll have to see about finding some more money." Mrs Tarry looks pleased.

Next there is a lunch at County Hall. Mr Baker looks grey. At a press conference he is questioned about Mrs Tarry's plan to close 15 secondary schools in Hertfordshire because of falling rolls. He says he will study the proposals thoroughly. "A long weekend's reading," he adds and looks even greyer.

By the time we get to Ludwick Nursery School in Welwyn Garden City, Mr Baker has revived. It is a brand new building, elaborately equipped and staffed and, once again, an example of state education at its best. The Secretary of State is soon on his knees, rolling plasticine, asking questions.

Before we leave, Mr Baker puts his arm around the headteacher, Mrs Ann Haxton, a warm, motherly figure who has run the school for 20 years. The gesture seems entirely appropriate — the degree to which a good school is the head's creation is as clear here as it was at Goff's.

The same message is reinforced at our last stop, the De Havilland College of Further Education. Mr Baker is told that three years ago local industrialists regarded the place as a "write off". A dynamic new principal, Mr John Evans, was appointed and now it is up-to-date and every student is guaranteed a job: once again, Mr Baker is impressed. "You mean if I get the right head for any crummy college in the country I can turn it round in three years?"

As he leaves, scattering congratulations, Mr Baker calls out to Mrs Tarry: "You don't have problems here, you just solve them!"

John Clare

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FASHION

Splashes of fun for sailor maids

Stripes will star in this spring's soft nautical lines, with frivolity playing the lead role. Jane Procter explains why the top designers are joining the navy

So farewell, then, Frimantle. What went down had to come up and Dennis Conner is heading home with the America's Cup. Not for another three years will all that zinc sunblock be so visible. Exit the sailing wellies and the team liveries and enter instead the wittiest of the spring fashion — a style that perfectly parodies the international yachting scene, boasting the zaniest shapes and perkier mood since clothes were last frivolous and fun — way back in the swinging Sixties.

It's a look that cries music-hall sailor, begs a boater and simply overflows with allusions to Gilbert and Sullivan. You could be mistaken for thinking that the sea and its armed forces were its sole inspiration.

But nautical is merely the packaging. The mini-crinoline, cropped jacket and wide palazzo pants teamed with stripes, gaping midriffs and shaped shoes are fashion's current darlings, and it is no accident that countless designers have had the wit to realize how well they translate into naval kit.

These, however, are not the clothes that constitute the regular seasonal nod to the navy — the ones we have grown to expect each spring when a designer's fancy turns to navy blue and white with a splash or two of red.

Instead of the leisurely lines of Trouville and Deauville, it is a huge welcome to the entire cast of *HMS Pinafore*. And like the heroes of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, the clothes are frivolous and flirty. Hooped crinolines, for goodness sake: net under bustles, my word — thank heaven for little girls!

The ingenue who chooses to wear these shorter frothy skirts is admittedly playing with her wardrobe, but then anyone who can remember the fancy-dress appeal of the Sixties will not find such a notion in the least bizarre.

Children can join in the fun and Laura Ashley is the best hunting ground for scaled-down sailor suits and jolly stripes at jolly reasonable prices.

Those who will find it hardest are the young hands who would look admirable wearing these quirkier cuts, but who simply need laughing on a new tack away from their interminable loyalty to black, black and yet more black.

To tempt them I'll try and explain: the feel may be doll-like but the real key is a welcome lack of masculinity. The borrowed-from-the-boys gear of reefer jackets, officers' cap and peg-top trousers is redundant — replaced with clothes that curve and suits that suit a shape.

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Above right: T-shirt, £48 from Nicole Farhi, SW1 and stockists nationwide. Mini-crinoline £50 from Vivienne Westwood, SW10. Belt £36, Osprey from Selfridges, W1. Tights, £2.50. Fernicks, W1. Nautical necklaces, £7.50 each from Zone at Harvey Nichols, SW1. Cotton gloves, £16.99. Dickins & Jones, W1. Shoes, £125 from Midas, SW1. KATIE: Soft straw hat from Browns, W1. Cotton sailor top, £32.95, part of a suit, from Laura Ashley, Cotton jersey trousers, £30 from Cacharel, W1. Shoes, £4.99, Saxeos.

Above: Cotton jacket, £113, skirt, £85, bustle petticoat, £32. Striped leotard, £46, lizard belt, £142 all from Jasper Conran, SW3; Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1. Cliche, Beaconsfield and Caroline Berry, Altrincham, Cheshire. Suede slippers £80 by Emma Hope from Harpers, Edgeware, M4X. T-shirt and pants, £12.95 from Laura Ashley, Boat, £14 from Cacharel, W1. Deck shoes, £8.99 from Ravel.

Right: Cotton bell-hop jacket, £185 by Nicole Farhi as above. Striped corset top £36 by Jane Stott from Zone at Harvey Nichols, SW1. Silk palazzo pants, £195 by Alistair Blair from Lucienne Phillips, SW1. Sash pumps, £72.50 from Rayne, W1.



Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL



Facing up to it

Playing your part in *Pinafore* is not just a matter of climbing into your new spinnaker-shaped skirt or pulling on a perky straw hat. More important, you need to take a whole new approach to your face and hair. Nothing would spoil these clothes more than a Dynasty crowning glory or a glamour-puss painted face, unless it was the solemn scowl that looked so good atop a black suit and Doc Marten boots.

A neat crop or a swinging bob will do very nicely, but the best head carries the theme of the clothes and is ringleted, beehived, ragged or knotted. The joy of the picaresque head is that one style leads to another: if you start by dividing the hair into sections, then twisting each one tightly and securing in a knot which is pinned in place against the head as we did (right) you can graduate to ringlets and even on to a wildly-curving mane. Knots may be the province of the long locked but twisting and curling into tight ringlets will work on all but the shortest crops.



All curled and coloured: Barbara Daly's make-up for spring; hair by Martin Unerman for Sannaz; hat by Laura Ashley, £26.95

Conversely, the new face bears not a scrap of music-hall innuendo — for, with a frock and locks that hog all the comic lines, the last thing you need is red dots on your cheeks as well. Instead, a fresh glowing skin is the ideal — a fairly major leap from the powdered and bleak faces of winter.

To perfect the look we asked Britain's leading make-up art-

ist, Barbara Daly, to paint the definitive face for spring 1987.

Barbara used the products from the Colourings range she has created in collaboration with the international Body Shop chain. The products are pure, simple, non-animal tested and inexpensive, with no costly packaging or advertising hype to jack up the prices.

But, for Barbara, establishing the best quality products is only the half of it: the right equipment — brushes, puffs, combs and the knowledge of how to use them — is ultimately far more important. She concentrates on perfecting the printed information sheets that accompany Colourings, and which instruct on such matters as how to wield a pair of eyelash curlers.

Starting with a light and natural base 02 (£2.25) and a fine veil of loose powder (£2.85) Barbara proceeded to paint the perfect face. She mixed golden yellow 01 and copper 04 eye shadows (£1.85 a pot) across the eyelid using a copper 04 eye-shadow crayon (£2.65) in the socket, then covered the lashes with a light application of walnut brown mascara 02 (£1.55), emphasizing the effect by brushing the eyebrows upwards.

She used a warm brick blusher 01 (£1.95) to liven up the face and a rich russet lip colour 03 (£1.95) to complete the vibrant spring look.

As she says: "It is time to use more colour — clear see-through colour applied on a lightly powdered face. It is definition without being dated. It is very important, with the retrospective feel of fashion right now, to keep the face looking contemporary and vital and to avoid any form of nostalgia."

PEOPLE

Slim line tonic

Despite rumours that the 32-page advertising feature in last September's *Logue* had bankrupted Robert Devorik's Regine empire, I am pleased to report that he is fighting fit. A little leaner, maybe — the bad retail climate of 1986 caused some shrinkage: both Gianfranco Ferre and Gianni Versace, represented by Devorik here, have lost one of their two London outlets. Fuelled by the gossip, Regine has forsaken its Bond Street flagship while the building is being renovated. Whether Roberto and Co return is down to the size of the revamped rent. But for the time being at least you'll find the Regine shop squatting in the old Versace base at 35 Brook Street, London, W1.

By the time the *Duchess of Windsor's* spectacular collection of jewels goes on sale in Geneva on April 2 and 3, Cartier's 1927 panthers will be as familiar and desired as the more pedestrian of the Cartier

classics, such as the tank and Santos watches. They have already spawned imitations. Pink Soda, who can always be relied on to run up a good idea (its Chanel-inspired bags, suits and chains were the cheapest and the quickest off the mark last year), has come up with the perfect paste panther. Bejewelled with glass rather than diamonds and rubies, and fashioned from gilt not gold, the brooch looks suitably luxe secured to a tailored lapel or provocatively pinned at the throat. The hangle can be made to twist charmingly round a slim wrist.

Cartier shouldn't really worry that the copy cats are at it again. The customer interested in Cartier's brilliant baubles (£28,000 and up) is hardly likely to take the escalator down to the Zone department of Harvey Nichols

to buy the Pink Soda contributions, which cost £10.99 for the bangle and £18.99 for the brooch. They are also available by mail order from Pink Soda, 57 Great Portland Street, W1 (£1.50 p & p).

Cartier will just have to face up to the sincerest form of flattery: if you like to gaze at or for that matter purchase the real thing, Cartier London, 175 New Bond Street, London W1 is currently hosting a "spectacular" exhibition of jewellery.

For anyone with a penchant for boasts with a story to tell, the Geneva sale of the genuine articles includes two panther brooches and bangle, and one tiger brooch and bracelet.

On Friday the thirteenth, glitterati jewellers Monty Don are displaying a serious lapse of taste and indulging in a love

line. Ardent Valentines can ring credit card in hand, 01-584 3034 to buy the belle of their hearts' desire a present of pearls, paste, pewter or whatever else in the junk-gems line grabs their ear from this Knightsbridge emporium. Prices are from £30 to £300 and these costume pieces have the kudos of being recognized by the terminally trendy. Personally I feel nothing but fresh flowers, but I'd much rather have a pair of Monty Don heraldic earclips than a box of chocs. Gifts will be personally delivered in time for V-day (cost of courier in London, approximately £5; out of town deliveries in accordance with Red Star).

Marie Gray fashion's answer. Paula Yates has her work cut out this month; not only will she launch *Frocks on the Box* for T15 on February 19, she will also be competing the *Smirnoff* UK Fashion Awards at the Albert Hall on February 25. The competition, which sorts the sheep from the goats of student fashion, is also being shown on ITV the following evening, billed as *Fashion '87*. Tickets £5 each from Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 01-589 8212.

Phillips

FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS



Pieter Bruegel the Younger, 'The Working Week', circa 1625-26. Sold at Phillips for £190,000.

Entries are now being accepted for a sale of Fine Old Master paintings to be held in London on Tuesday 28 April 1987. If you have a picture which you would like to be included in this sale please contact Brian Koetter or Sarah Lidsey on 01-629 6002 ext. 325.

The final date for entries is 14 March 1987.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS. Tel: 01-629 6002.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Title bout

Lord Lichfield is selling his birthright again. Fourteen months after the Queen's cousin parted with his 8,000-acre estate in Staffordshire for £46,000, his auctioneer, Bernard Thorpe, will offer two Lichfield handles at a bumper auction of 35 titles in April. The sale is at least partly necessary, it seems, because things did not go entirely smoothly at the last sale. Major Rodney Hazzard, the earl's Shugborough Hall estate manager, tells me that the November 1985 auction, designed to raise money for estate upkeep, attracted considerable interest. However, the American who put down a deposit for the title Prebend of Alrewas failed to complete his purchase. Title hunters will thus have a second crack at it.

Warning shots

Salvage teams eager to snatch the Titanic's treasure from Davy Jones's locker now have the Canadian government to contend with as well as the elements, 320 nautical miles southeast of Newfoundland. The Canadian Department of External Affairs has given warning that it will take a dim view should any group or country attempt to salvage the ship. A convention designating the area Canadian territory was ratified in 1982 by every country except the one most likely to harbour fortune-hunters impatient to ransack the watery tomb: the USA. A Texas oilman, Russ Grimm, who has expressed an interest, will have to act quickly, however. The US Senate is planning to push through legislation designating the wreck a memorial that must remain inviolate.

● Quite what calibre of pupil is sought by Cranbrook school in Kent is anybody's guess. A reader has sent me Cranbrook's advert from *Kent Life* which makes the unusual claim: "Scholastic results are impossible."

Wicked

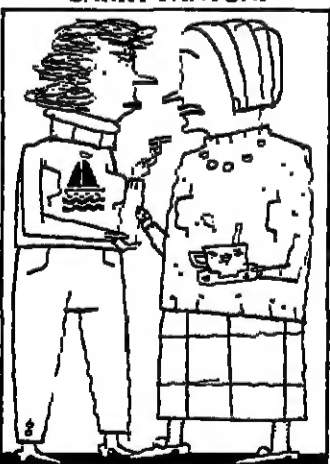
The Princess of Wales's favourite off-the-peg designers, Elizabeth and David Emanuel, are considering opening a shop in Los Angeles, I understand. The couple have just returned from L.A. where they have been creating clothes for Jane Seymour, currently the closest thing to royalty in the States. Among the costumes they squeezed her into — to illustrate her book, *Guide to Romantic Living* — was a copy of Margaret Lockwood's *Wicked Lady* dress. Miss Seymour's husband, David Flynn, was apparently so impressed by the bodice-popping effect that there is speculation he may back the Emanuels' new venture.

● Notice on the door of a watchmaker's shop in Putney: "Gone to unwind."

Marxist, right?

The problem with alternative comedy is that most people have no idea what it is. The same problem has beset the right-wing Alternative Bookshop in Covent Garden since it opened in 1979. Mark Rogers, the manager, confesses that he deals with more requests for books about the occult and Marxism than about Adam Smith. With trade hindered by the confusion, its founders are now pondering the shop's future, if it has one. The outcome could be a management buy-out. Rogers tells me: "The first thing I would do is change the name."

BARRY FANTONI



'Gerald's furious. I posted his pools coupon but forgot his application for director-general'

Bin people

For the couple who have everything: among commercially sponsored litter-bins in Kensington High Street there is now one bearing a sign. "Sponsored by Melinda for Guy and Monica on their 30th wedding anniversary". Kensington and Chelsea council tells me the cost is £150 a year.

Croc crit

The huge commercial success of Bernard Levin's favourite film, *Crocodile Dundee*, has brought some problems for New York's Plaza Hotel. In the film the Croc stays at the Plaza and finds difficulty in understanding all its mod-cons. It seems, however, that in real life rooms at the Plaza lack the convenience with which Dundee had most trouble. Plaza staff, I am told, have now lost count of the number of guests who have telephoned reception in outrage, demanding an explanation for the lack of a bidet.

PHS

Beyond unconscious Britain

Bernard Williams prescribes reflectiveness for a grumbling, uncomprehending culture

People often mark a failure of concern by saying that someone "doesn't want to know". It is said by those who cannot get a job about those who do not want to hire them, and by the neglected old about those who neglect them. In these cases, of course, the people who do not want to know do have some knowledge, if only that there is something it would be distressing to look into.

But there is a further stage of not wanting to know, in which one loses even any sense that there might be something to be found out. It is at this deeper level, I suspect, that most British people do not want to know about the state of Britain.

Almost all of us share a feeling that the state of things is bad, and we bore visitors and each other by moaning about it. There are diagnoses, and there are some recipes for political action. But none of them seems to be grounded in any very deep reflection about our historical situation; how we came to this point, and what this society might now be.

Moreover, even this lack itself is overlooked in public discussion; no one seems very surprised by the silence or the mere grumbling they find, where they might expect at least a search for self-understanding. As a nation we seem to be like an adolescent, self-conscious but not seriously reflective. Britain has never been the most reflective of countries. Even allowing for the high level of

public discussion at certain junctures of the 19th century, perhaps the last occasion on which very articulate debates about basic matters deeply affected the fate of the nation was at the time of the Civil War, and perhaps that in itself has helped to keep people away from such things.

Many have seen this low level of reflectiveness as a political virtue, and there is a perfectly decent case for thinking that in the past it has done Britain some good.

A sense of continuity, complex shared understandings and a social fabric more reliable than anyone's explanation of it, were by no means the absolute virtues that Edmund Burke or the old Tory party made of them: they sustained a lot of humbug and injustice, and they no doubt contributed a lot to the industrial backwardness and neglect which at last we have come to see.

But they also contributed to making Britain a place that many people, including many from elsewhere, liked to live in. Some are nostalgic for that society, some suspicious of it; many are both at once. But what everyone has to see is that it has gone, and will not come again. This means that unreflectiveness will no longer serve — and there are two different levels on which that is true.

For one thing, we do not really

understand what these changes are, and we need a more adequate picture of them. Beyond that, our institutions must themselves change, so as to rely less on tacit understandings, and more on explicit claims, formulated rights, and open argument. This is not a matter of timeless political ideals, but of recognizing how things are. It is no longer the same country and it cannot work the same way.

Mrs Thatcher and her associates have in part seen that it is not the same country and, to that extent, they deserve real credit. The trouble is that they have seen it only in part. Sometimes they assume that it is an even older version of the old place, and fall back on Victorian moralizing or Edwardian jingoism. Sometimes they seem to forget that it is a country at all, and think of Britain just as an economic environment, with beady-eyed entrepreneurs running around like newly emerged mammals among the bones of the dinosaurs.

To make such things as more reflective government and more transparent institutions possible, and to make them work, we need an altogether more reflective and articulate culture than Britain has enjoyed in the past. This has consequences for the education system, at all levels.

For one thing, it means that we

must have adequate provision for the study of the humanities. To understand this new country, we need to know where it has come from, how British society has radically changed, and no one can do that without the help of history and the other disciplines that can give one insight into a culture. There can never have been a society that more needed to understand itself than this one.

It is not only a matter of encouraging humane studies in higher and further education. The aim must be that people throughout the society should command the means to express themselves, to question what is taken for granted, and to understand the world they are in.

To support that aim, at least in words, is of course part of the conventional wisdom; but the wisdom usually sees it just as a desirable objective, to spread the good of education around society. On that view of it, you can easily think that it is just another social ideal that must be postponed when times are hard. But the hard times mean, on the contrary, that the aim of a wider more articulate education is a necessity.

Unless that aim is taken seriously, which implies spending money on it, the old inarticulate country will not turn into a new and more reflective one. It will merely have become a resentful, disordered, despairing slum.

The author is Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Richard Ford on the reason for Ireland's rejection of Garret the Good

Haughey wins their hearts

He looks a beaten man. Grey and tired, Garret FitzGerald has been greeted in Cork with shouts that he has "ruined the country", and in Limerick with "go home Garret". On the doorsteps his Fine Gael candidates meet sullen resentment at the economic failures of the past four years. Short of a huge shift in public opinion before the general election next Tuesday, the party is heading for defeat and knows it.

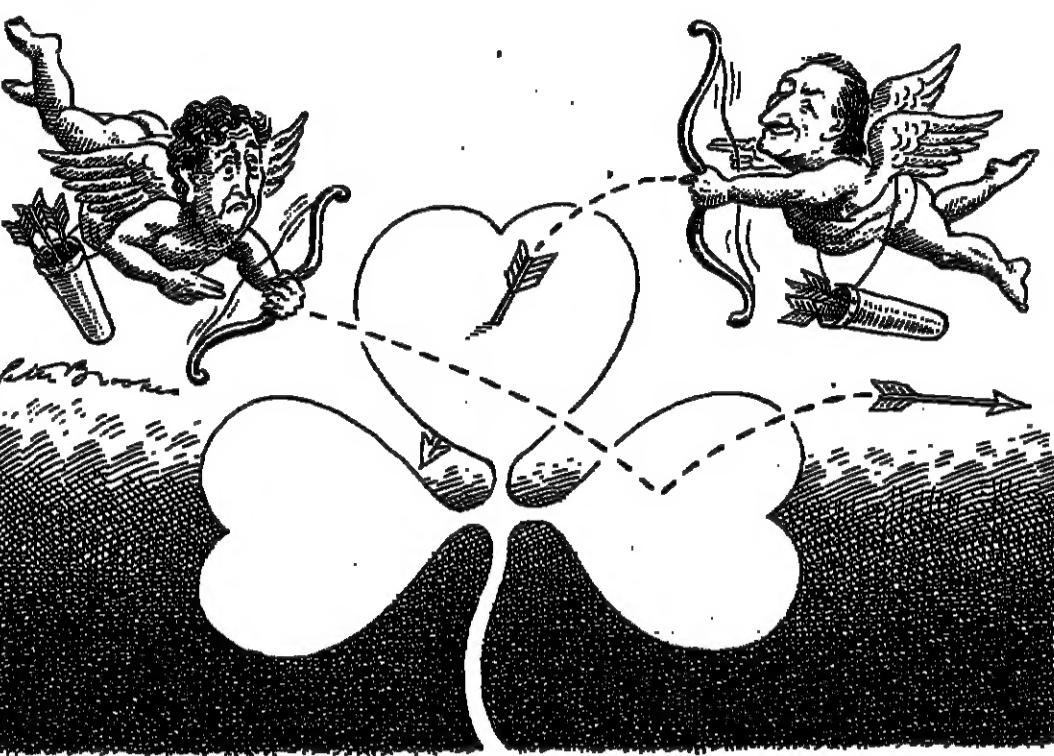
The electoral strategy that brought a "no win, no hope party" to power and an historic number of seats in the Dail seem unlikely to work a second time. Spelling out the economic realities has not produced a swing back to a government that is attempting with breathtaking audacity to return to power as if it really cannot be blamed for the last dismal four years.

In 1982, having successfully sold the country fiscal rectitude, the ideological contradictions between Fine Gael and Labour in government made it impossible for FitzGerald to deliver the savage surgery needed to rescue the nation's economy. And the voters don't seem prepared to buy his message again.

The economy is in parlous condition. The current budget deficit at Ir£1,395 million, or 8.5 per cent of gross national product, is a record in the history of the state. Government spending exceeds revenue by 30 per cent, and the national debt is Ir£24 billion, with almost all revenue from PAYE taxation going on servicing it. Taxation has been forced to punitive levels to pay for past borrowings used in a spending spree on welfare, education, health and state industries. Unemployment has reached 254,528, or 19.3 per cent, and is the second highest in percentage terms in the EEC. Emigration has resumed on a large scale, with 30,000 leaving last year and thousands more longing to turn their backs on the "old sod".

FitzGerald's economic successes, like reducing inflation to 4 per cent, improving the performance of semi-state industries and reducing annual exchequer borrowing, failed to enliven the economy. And he is offering the electorate by pledging Ir£210 million spending cuts together with an assault on restrictive labour practices and privatization of some state-owned industries, looks like a suicidal political gamble.

He had hoped to force Fianna Fail's Charles Haughey to respond with details of his party's public spending cuts, in the expectation that the last days of the campaign would revolve around the simple question of who the voters preferred to administer the nasty dose of medicine. Fine Gael was in no doubt that Garret the Good could win that contest. But Haughey failed to oblige.



Haughey has offered few hostages to fortune, refusing to give any details of economic policy apart from promising to maintain public spending at present levels while going for an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. But even some of Haughey's closest aides doubt whether the economy can be turned round in the lifetime of a five-year parliament.

Whoever wins knows that a time-bomb is ticking away under Irish society: a third of the population is still at school and will eventually want jobs. Forty per cent of the population depends on a weekly social welfare payment and it is doubted whether the republic can afford the social service and education system it has created and expanded so rapidly in the past 20 years. Haughey himself has admitted that if unemployment and the present budget deficit have not fallen within two years of his taking office, he will consider his economic policies have failed.

Instead of spelling out economic realities to an electorate dulled by repetition of budgetary statistics, Fianna Fail is cleverly selling optimism, with vague and idealistic talk of instilling hope and confidence in the Irish people. And the "Haughey factor", which did so much damage in earlier contests with FitzGerald, no longer works to such effect. The roles have been reversed, with the Prime Minister facing a credibility problem in fighting on his record, and a coalition's failure highlighting a longing among the electorate for strong government.

"Only single-party government can work for you, shirk the opposition election posters, while party broadcasts extol the virtues

of Haughey's toughness and single-minded determination. The people seem to want someone to govern rather than talk about governing, though they may in their wisdom, and remembering Haughey's scandal-ridden last government, ensure his majority is not too big.

His party is now so confident that it openly admits to past discord as a way of emphasizing present cohesion behind its leader. His dominance is total, and only two days ago he had to clarify comments made by the party's foreign affairs spokesman on the Anglo-Irish agreement, saying of his colleague: "If he said anything else, he didn't mean to." No wonder his fiercest opponents remember with concern the jocular remarks of Haughey's press secretary three years ago when he described the new policy line as "Uno duce, una voce".

Short of a miracle FitzGerald can return to power only with the support of the Progressive Democrats, a "break-the-mould" yuppie-style party borne out of the upheavals within Fianna Fail. Led by Desmond O'Malley, its policies on the economy and Northern Ireland make it a natural ally for FitzGerald but, despite a good showing in the opinion polls due to "freshness appeal", there is doubt whether this will translate into seats. In any case, the projected number of seats for both parties would not give them an overall majority.

But the PDs may prevent Haughey achieving the overall majority he so dearly wishes, while also heralding a realignment within Irish politics, with Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats on the right, and Fianna Fail

with Labour on the left. Labour has already decided to avoid coalition, in order to return to its base and rebuild support that is being nibbled away by two leftist parties, Provisional Sinn Féin and the Workers Party.

The only other hope for the Prime Minister is in the large numbers of "don't knows", which many suspect are disillusioned Fine Gael voters who will return to the fold on polling day. FitzGerald may also try to focus attention on his one major achievement, the Anglo-Irish agreement. But the "unfinished business" of the north is considered an issue by just 4 per cent of the electorate.

With Haughey apparently confident of power, Fine Gael is now engaged in an operation to limit the disaster that appears to be looming. Party workers openly speculate on the leader who will replace FitzGerald, whose major speeches of the campaign have increasingly sounded valedictory. But the unanswered question of the campaign concerns Haughey.

In 1979, on becoming prime minister for the first time, Haughey knew what needed to be done, but failed to act, either through fear of unpopularity or because of internal party dissension. His closest aides argue that all of that is past, and with an overall majority he will fulfil the promise of his earlier ministerial career and emulate his father-in-law, Sean Lemass, to chart a path of economic recovery.

Despite his controversial past the Irish electorate appears willing to give him one more try. Only time will tell whether their judgement is right.

From Geneva, a whiff of the trenches?

Chemical weapons have been viewed with horror ever since the chlorine and mustard gas attacks of the First World War, and the recent use of gases by the Iraqis in the Gulf War has reminded the world of their appalling consequences. The latest effort at international prohibition, however, could have the contrary effect of making the use of chemical weapons more likely.

The 40-nation International Disarmament Conference, which resumed in Geneva last week, is working hard for a treaty banning production. If agreement is not reached by the autumn the United States is threatening to manufacture a new generation of chemical weapons (which would be stored in America rather than Europe).

The use (as opposed to the possession) of chemical and biological weapons is already prohibited by an arms control agreement dating from 1925. Backed up by deterrence, this even survived the last war, in which chemical weap-

ons were used only by Japan against China — which could not retaliate.

On all the other fronts the combatants considered that the military advantages of using chemical weapons were outweighed by the certainty of retaliation. Deterrence continued to operate when France fell to Germany in 1940, when Russia was threatened with defeat in 1941, and when Germany was overrun in 1945.

If we ban the production of chemical weapons we remove deterrence and greatly increase the advantages which a state would gain from concealing such weapons for use in war. Deterrence is already weakening in Europe because Western stocks are known to be small and decaying. Consequently, most Western experts believe that the Soviet Union would be far more likely to launch chemical weapons against key targets, such as airfields, than nuclear weapons, with all the

dangers of escalation they would involve.

There are nevertheless powerful arguments for trying to ban the production of chemical weapons. The first is that we should do everything possible both by example and by international law to reduce the likelihood of Third World states using them. War is more likely to occur in Asia and Africa than in Europe.

On the other hand the Iraqis have already openly flouted the 1925 agreement by using lethal gases. Why should they or any other Third World state abide by a second agreement when they have ignored the first?

The second argument is political. After almost a decade without an arms control agreement being signed by the superpowers, the recent Stockholm agreement on confidence-building measures has "broken the ice". What are now needed are measures to improve East-West relations.

In the short term a ban on

chemical weapons could thus be very helpful, but in the long term the political benefits are more doubtful. The 1972 ban on biological weapons was followed almost immediately by allegations that the Soviet Union was continuing to produce them — the highest ranking Soviet official to defect to the West, Arkady Shevchenko, supported this view. A ban on chemical weapons would certainly prompt similar accusations, since adherence could not be adequately verified. Accusations of bad faith would in turn erode East-West confidence and goodwill.

All this suggests that we might be better advised to stand by the 1925 agreement. We should try to deter the use of chemical weapons by making clear that we have a small but modern stockpile, and will use it only in retaliation.

Philip Towle

The author is lecturer in defence studies at Cambridge University.

Anne Sofer

A creaking in the bulwark

Neil Kinnock opened the Labour Party local government conference last Friday by portraying Labour authorities as the great bulwark of the welfare state. Does he believe it? Does he know what is happening in inner London?

While watching him on television news that night I was turning the pages of my local paper, the "Ham and High". For the second week running its front page carried the latest in a local scandal — an independent report on the state of the borough's old people's homes. It started with the blunt statement: "It appears that effective management of residential care in Camden has broken down."

Among its criticisms were: that no effective disciplinary action is taken against staff for violence, neglect of duty or openly abusive behaviour towards residents; that care assistants in one home were allowed to take one hour's tea break all at the same time, leaving an elderly resident naked and blue with cold; that in another home urine and faeces were not cleaned up; that managers suffered from a total feeling of incompetence.

The night before somebody had slipped me a copy of a confidential memo written by a Labour councillor on other issues. "The council's spending [it said] has increased by a third in real terms since 1982 — does anyone really believe that services have been improved and extended by a third? Isn't the overwhelming perception that things have actually got worse?"

"The Group does not control the Council," he concluded with frustration.

But other councillors do not seem to realize the extent either of their impotence or their responsibility. The chairman of the social services committee reacted to the report on old people's homes by saying he would "campaign to put them right". (Campaign? Is he merely a pressure group?) The former chairman of social services, also Labour, said he knew of the appalling situation two years ago, but that it "took time" to consult the necessary people and decide what to do.

At the root of this scandal is one gently-worded but damning single sentence of the report: "The council's concern to be a good employer became carried to a point at which elderly patients suffered." What we have here is the not-very-new problem of the Labour Party's difficulty in dealing with the unions, but given a new hard-left twist.

Since the public sector unions in London have in large measure fallen under the control of the same extremist forces that have taken over the London Labour Party, and since they have a dominant voice within the local Labour parties, the councillors have become their creatures. And in doing everything which the Trotskyist (or in some cases merely bloody-minded) shop stewards demand, they are of course not being good employers.

Morale, by common consent, is

rock-bottom. Conscientious workers, as the report commented, become so demoralized that they become ill or leave, or both.

Camden is certainly not unique. There are also numerous examples of neglect of the consumer in the Inner London Education Authority. Recently I heard of a school where two teachers of English as a second language to immigrant children had been asked to sit in the staff room doing nothing for eight months while their "grievance" was being heard. They had objected to being asked to teach in an annex.

Or take another example on a wider scale. Currently, Ilea has more than 800 surplus teachers sitting in schools where they are not needed, because the Labour members caved in to union pressure against redeployment. Meanwhile thousands of children are being sent home every week because there are unfilled vacancies in other schools. There are 50 vacancies for maths and science teachers, but 73 teachers of these subjects are surplus to requirements in other schools.

This is the reality behind Neil Kinnock's wishful thinking. His Labour councils are increasingly places dominated by the unacceptable face of trade unionism; old people left to go blue with cold and immigrant children deprived of English-teaching; and Labour councillors who are so trapped by left-wing rhetoric of solidarity with the unions that they can do nothing about it.

In their impotence, they create more committees and working parties and larger bureaucracies; they pay for more and more publicity to cover up the fact that they have lost their heart.

My pirated memo from the Labour councillor comments wryly on the fact that Camden has spent considerable sums on homosexual units and advisers, but is unable to provide home helps for Aids victims because of union resistance. "We are frozen into an objectively reactionary position... by our lack of control and authority."

This is what the Greenwich by-election should be about. The Labour candidate, Deirdre Wood, has been attacked for being "hard left". Far more damning is her record as "chair" of the Ilea staff committee, the very committee responsible for the authority's craven industrial relations policy since 1981. During that period the budget has continued to grow; in particular spending on administration — Deirdre Wood's own particular fiefdom — has doubled. But widespread demoralization among heads and senior managers, acrimony in staffrooms, and children repeatedly turned out on the streets during school hours, have become the order of the day.

Mr Kinnock has those about him who know how much harm his candidate in Greenwich has done, and I hope that, as he clasps her so cosily to his bosom, he feels a chill in his heart.

The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

It's all Welsh to the uninitiated

Yesterday's business included questions to ministers from the Welsh Office, questions to the Second Church Estates Commissioner, and a debate on nuclear waste disposal. The programme schedulers who choose the business for each day were continuing with their courageous policy of making Monday minority interest day. They recognize that Wales, religion and radiation will never be able to command more than tiny audiences among MPs.

But they believe that the average backbencher, who would normally slumped in front of such understanding fare as *Questions to the Prime Minister*, or a Dale Campbell-Savours point of order about a Government cover-up, can be led on to appreciate Gareth Wardell (Gower, Lab) asking the Secretary of State for Wales how much money was available for loft insulation grants in Wales in 1986-87, or Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross, Cromarty and Skye, SDP) asking for a statement on the Welsh Department's policy on, and level of per capita support for, the promotion of the Welsh language.

There are those who argue that to adopt this attitude to what their spare time is paternalist. Why should an MP, at the end of a hard morning dictating letters to his secretary which call on the whole range of his ignorance, relax to the sound of a Gerald Kaufman question to the Home Secretary on the police — with its violence, absurd plot, cardboard villains, but undeniable energy? Or so the argument runs among libertarians who believe that MPs should be left to watch what they like.

But it would be a poor prospect for our civilization if Parliament were to consist entirely of old Kaufmans and reshowings of classic Hattersleys. There is much else to the House. The high quality of yesterday's programmes was proved by the chamber being virtually empty. The absentees missed many subtle pleasures. For example, the more vigilant would have noticed that the above-mentioned Mr Kennedy has an Irish name, sits for a Scottish constituency and

was asking a question about the Welsh language. What was his game?

Mr Wynne Roberts, the Under-Secretary for Wales, gave him the figures. Then Mr Kennedy told him that there was "a considerable feeling" in Scotland that, in the matter of government spending on promoting national languages, "the Welsh are doing better than the Gaels". Mr Kennedy ignored the equally considerable feeling in England that the Government was not spending enough on encouraging the development in Scotland of English. We Londoners have great difficulty in understanding Scottish football managers or the Caledonian drunks who enliven our railway termini with what seem to be requests for the price of an aperitif.

Not that it would have the support of Mr Eric Forth, the Tory member for Mid Wales. He is just the sort of non-committed viewer whom Welsh question time is trying to attract. But he showed himself to be rather a philistine by briskly opining that "despite all this expenditure, the use of minority languages whether Welsh, Gaelic or Gujarati is a divisive factor". (Cries of "rubbish" from Welsh Labour members, but in English). The Minister did not agree, at least not about Welsh.

There was also an intervention from a representative of another embattled national group which feels itself surrounded by a hostile society — a backbencher from Wales who is also a Conservative. Mr Keith Best (Ynys Mon, C) protested that Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg had invited Sinn Féin representatives to Wales. Later inquiries revealed that Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg was the Welsh Language Society. We Londoners had to take that information on trust.

To us it could have been a Welsh MP, or a Welsh constituency, since one such constituency is called Meirionnydd Nant. Conwy or perhaps that's the MP. You learn a lot watching Welsh questions. The second Church Estates Commissioner, incidentally, is a Tory. Mr William Strachan, at least an English name.



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THE HATTERSLEY PLAN

The prospect of substantial tax cuts in the Budget confronts Labour with a political problem. It is one which the Shadow Cabinet has chosen to meet head on. Tax cuts, said Mr Roy Hattersley at the weekend, are the wrong prescription for Britain both socially and economically and Labour will reverse them.

It is not difficult to see why Labour should choose what is from a tactical point of view the high risk strategy of promising the British voter a higher tax bill. Labour needs a way of undermining the impact of the Budget in advance.

It also has a credibility gap to bridge on its spending plans, for while there is plenty of support for better public services no-one believes they come free. Mr Hattersley has not forgotten his own analysis of the 1983 election disaster when, as he put it, nobody believed Labour's policies. To suggest that Britain can have both tax cuts and Labour style public spending would be simply incredible.

But Labour's arguments deserve to be looked at in their fundamentals rather than just as tactics. Mr Hattersley is not alone in thinking that there is some danger of the economy overheating and that some caution over tax cuts is prudent. Although the figures released yesterday suggest that retail sales have not been growing quite as fast as was thought, consumer credit has

been very buoyant, the money supply on the broad measure has been over-running its target most of this financial year and there are signs of renewed inflation in yesterday's producer price indexes.

In these circumstances, says Mr Hattersley, cutting taxes will create jobs — but only in Cologne and Tokyo. Putting extra money in people's pockets will further fuel the consumer boom, suck in imports and lead directly to a balance of payments crisis. That is why he believes the Government will call an early election before economic nemesis overtakes it.

This argument is a classic example of demand-side myopia. It presupposes that the only effect of cutting taxes will be on demand in the economy and ignores any potential effects on the capacity of the economy to supply.

Supply-side effects are certainly difficult to measure, but that is no reason for not taking them into account. It is difficult to believe that lowering the rate at which we start to pay tax or raising the tax threshold will have absolutely no effect on people's willingness to work or that bringing down higher rates will not increase the incentive to earn.

Increasing the efficiency of British industry — or improving the supply side of the economy in the terminology of economists — is the fun-

damental challenge of economic management and one on which Labour's proposals have little to offer. There is nothing wrong with increasing demand in a controlled way if supply can be expanded at the same time to meet it. Supply-side policies spread much wider than taxation and include competition policy and trade union law. The idea that extra demand in Britain can only ever be satisfied by workers in Germany and Japan is surely a counsel of despair.

As it happens, British industry appears to be responding to the consumer boom rather more effectively now than in past economic upturns. Mr Hattersley is right to imply that tax cuts have always tended to generate more imports than an equivalent amount of public spending. But the latest evidence suggests that the current account is not heading into deficit as fast as recently seemed likely.

In the final quarter of 1986 export volume, excluding oil and erratic items, rose six per cent on the previous quarter compared with an equivalent rise in import volume of 3.5 per cent. Last year's devaluation coupled with big productivity gains which are keeping unit costs down has put industry in a better position to respond to the demands placed upon it than for a long time past.

ARE WOMEN PRIESTS WORTH A SCHISM?

It was never to be expected that the Church of England would find a way of introducing women priests into its ministry while keeping quite happy those who were utterly opposed to the very principle. The instinct for the avoidance of conflict, which has become a mark of Anglican polity in recent years, was always bound to be disappointed. So strong an instinct is it, however, that when the General Synod was faced with a report which spelled out the logical and painful consequences of ordaining women, the synod knew not which way to go.

A "Church of England A" and a "Church of England B", one feminist and one traditionalist, did indeed look daunting. The House of Bishops took the problem on to its shoulders, and is about to report back. But its findings still hark back to the old days of harmony and peace, as if damage-limitation were its only concern. If the church proceeds much further down that road, the introduction of women priests, supposed to be a sign of enlightenment, will be overshadowed by the messy attempt to implement an unworkable compromise — or, even more likely, its dramatic collapse.

Reading between the lines of the report of the House of Bishops, which is due for consideration by the General Synod in two weeks time, it is apparent that the only options are painful. The differences are too profound to be reconciled theologically, and now the bishops have shown they cannot be reconciled administratively either (though they half-heartedly pretend they can).

They propose that some parishes, on the say-so of the incumbent minister or church council, should not have to accept women priests if they do not want to; and some dioceses, according to the wishes of the bishop or his local synod, need not ordain them or have them ministering in that district. So some dioceses will have women priests and some will not; and some with women priests will have parishes which refuse to acknowledge them.

Such a situation would be precarious (and ridiculous) enough; but it would be accompanied by various forms of total secession, with perhaps some diocesan bishops breaking with the rest of the Church of England, and certainly some priests and parishes doing so. In the spirit of this futile search for the painless option, it is even proposed that those departing should be financially assisted.

The name for this is schism: indeed subsidised schism. It is, in the theology of the Christian Church, a sin. The issue the church seems so reluctant to face is whether it wants to make room for a *de facto* schism within itself, over which it has a choice, at the same time as the *de jure* one outside, which it cannot prevent. For a *de facto* schism is what the bishops are proposing in their programme of "safeguards".

If that is not obvious now, it will become so the first time

someone produces a post-women-priests map of the English dioceses, some coloured pink and some blue. This is the time, therefore, for both the reformers and the conservatives to decide: is the ordination of women worth splitting the church for?

Maybe it is. If the church is guilty of a grave injustice to the female half of the human race by refusing them ordination, and if as a result it is undermining the validity of its own Gospel, then any remedy is justified, whatever the cost. If, on the other hand, the very coherence of the church and its obedience to the Gospel are at risk, then that may justify those who will press their opposition beyond breaking point.

So far, each side has painted the other's position in minimalist terms only: either as a belated attempt to accommodate the latest secular fashion, or as just a shabby piece of male sexism. But the only prospect of a resolution lies in a trial of strength between opposing forces, with the consequent risk of serious injury to either or both.

Christian churches should not shrink from painful sacrifices in the name of truth and justice, though it is understandable that they should want to postpone them as long as possible. But the issue of schism has now to be faced properly. It is no longer a supplementary question arising subsequent to the principle of women's ordination: it has become the primary question itself.

It will become so the first time

NO PEACE WITHOUT WITHDRAWAL

Tomorrow is the day on which the next round of UN-sponsored proximity talks on Afghanistan should have begun. Instead, the negotiators will convene in Geneva in two weeks' time, and the postponement has given rise to optimism that now, at last, the Soviet Union may have something genuinely new to offer the other interested parties.

Optimism has been carefully nurtured by a joint Soviet-Afghan propaganda offensive of unusual proportions. News of fresh peace moves initiated by Kabul is published almost daily: an amnesty for prisoners and exiles here, a group of returning refugees there, a new regional committee to oversee what is officially termed national reconciliation somewhere else.

The backdrop to all these developments is the much-awaited unilateral ceasefire, proposed by Kabul and supported by Moscow. For all practical purposes, however, the ceasefire was dead within a week. Skirmishes in the countryside continue. Reports persist of Soviet attempts to cut off the mujahidin's supply routes by aerial bombardments. Fighting in the south-east of the country towards the

border with Pakistan goes on. The fabric of a settlement for Afghanistan from within the country — a concept favoured by the post-Karmal leadership in Kabul — is already disintegrating. Two senior members of the national unity committee, set up by the Soviet-backed leadership to guide what is termed "national reconciliation" have been assassinated. Only yesterday an Afghan civilian aircraft was shot down with the loss of more than 30 lives.

The forces suspicious of the terms of a settlement — or opposed to the very idea — view moves towards a settlement as a challenge. Seven years of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan have bred cynicism among the mujahidin. They have taught that softer words do not of themselves mean a less pervasive Soviet influence in their country. They like the Soviet forces of occupation, have become battle-hardened.

This does not make a settlement in Afghanistan impossible, but it does make it more difficult. The more institutionalized the Soviet presence — and influence — becomes, the less likely are the mujahidin and their many supporters in the Afghan

population to accept anything less than a total withdrawal of Soviet forces as the price for abandoning their struggle.

It also means that any settlement that does not contain external guarantees — for a total Soviet troop withdrawal, for multi-party political activity, for a relatively free market economy, for the practice of Islamic institutions — is unlikely to be either acceptable or effective. Hence the importance of the UN-sponsored talks.

A timetable for a Soviet withdrawal is ostensibly the one outstanding question to be decided at Geneva. But behind that question lie all the others relating to the sort of Afghanistan the Soviet troops would leave behind them. That is likely to be the subject of the talks involving Soviet, UN, Afghan, Pakistani and Indian officials which are taking place in Moscow this week.

If they make progress, these talks may yet prove the key to an eventual settlement in Geneva. What the Soviet side still has to recognize, however, is that while peace may not automatically follow a Soviet withdrawal, without a Soviet withdrawal there can be no peace in Afghanistan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grain penalty for UK farmers

From the Chief Executive of the Velocut Group plc.
Sir, As a result of the determined effort made by the Minister of Agriculture to reform the common agricultural policy in Europe in order to reduce the surpluses there lies a grave danger for the farming industry in Britain.

Most thinking British farmers would acknowledge the need to reduce both surplus production and the consequent cost of the disposal of those stored surpluses. However, if Europe is to retain a common agricultural policy it is important that it remains truly common to all the partners.

This is far from being the case at present, due to the over-value based on our currency against the European currency unit. The so-called green currency gap between the pound sterling and the ECU now stands at some 30 per cent. Within the farming industry there is an undercurrent of feeling that the recent reforms initiated by the minister may have been "traded" for a continuance of the currency gap.

If "signals" are to go out to European farmers to produce less it is necessary that these should be of equal urgency to farmers throughout the Community.

The currency distortion is currently putting great pressure on the British farming industry by singling it out in Europe for much

lower prices. Wheat which is selling in Britain for £112/tonne ex farm is now selling at an equivalent price of £150/tonne in Germany and £140/tonne in France. One would expect that these differences would allow cheap British grain to be exported to Europe. This is not the case because of the operation of the monetary compensatory amount system, which at present leads a penalty of approximately £40/tonne on to our grain exported to Europe.

Over the past 40 years the British taxpayer has contributed to the cost of restructuring and developing British agriculture and the industry is now one of the most efficient in the world.

It would be a tragedy to allow our zeal for reformation of the common agricultural policy to crumble on our own farming industry in Britain whilst leaving the European farmer relatively unscathed.

The solution to this injustice must be to devalue the green pound and then to join the European Monetary System.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN MALIM,
Chief Executive,
The Velocut Group plc,
The Veldt House,
Mach Marle,
Ludbury, Herefordshire,
January 29.

Artificial pitches for football

From Mr W. T. Campbell
Sir, I wonder if the recent decision to ban the concept of artificial surfaces for soccer for three years (report, January 30) was a wise one.

I have been involved in carpet construction right from the raw material stage through to installation for the last thirty years and no doubt exists in my mind that a suitable, practical and severely realistic product is possible.

The main problem is attitude. There is no evidence of cohesion among the decision-makers, no proper specification, because if the foregoing was evident and a proper working committee set up the difficulty would be resolved.

One thing the decision has achieved is to effectively stop any forward thinking on new stadiums for the game because no one in their right mind would consider such outlay today with a grass pitch.

Unfortunately many in the game have adopted a mode of thinking whose guiding principle is, "My mind is made up; please don't confuse me with the facts".

Yours etc,
TOMMIE CAMPBELL,
Vice-President,
International Sports Marketing Inc,
35 Dover Street, W1.

Polls in doubt

From Mr Norman Webb
Sir, David Lipsey (February 4) suggests that polls are less reliable than once they were, yet confidently quotes a Gallup finding that 1.8 million voters were influenced by the polls in the 1983 general election. This, incidentally, does not mean that life-long Tories rushed out and voted Labour or vice-versa, but only that they took account of the polls when deciding to cast their vote, a very democratic thing to do.

Mr Lipsey has it wrong on a number of counts. Sample sizes have not shrunk, none of the polls he refers to were "quickie" polls, and it is not harder to carry out political surveys in a three-party situation. The results may be more difficult to interpret than before, but that is not our problem.

Gallup's January poll showed a Labour lead based on fieldwork during a snowbound weekend when the Government was being attacked strongly and emotively about heating allowances for old-age pensioners, among other things. A month before, Labour was on the defensive for apparently wishing to throw away Britain's defences. There is no reason to doubt that the voters interviewed gave honest opinions each time, yet this suggests a volatility unacceptable to commentators.

Who has the superior sources of information that voters do not believe in this way during non-electoral periods? Certainly not David Lipsey, nor anyone else I have heard of. It is known that swings in by-elections are wilder than anything that occurs in national elections and this I believe is part of the same phenomenon.

At election time, whenever that may be, I have no doubt we shall notice, as before, that voters settle down and make the serious decision on which government they want for the next five years. But their shifts of opinions, both long-term and possibly very transient in periods like the last two months, may be bigger than received opinion seems to think it should be.

The polling companies do not start off with a *priori* ideas about how voters should behave. They only measure, within acceptable degree margins, what is actually going on, and on the vast majority of occasions they have been reliable guides over the past 40 years. As for the Stock Exchange, it is their judgement as professional advisers that seems open to question, not ours.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN WEBB, Director,
Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd,
202 Finchley Road, NW3.

Legal abortions

From Mr Gerard Wright, QC
Sir, Dr C. B. Goodhart's letter (February 5) correctly condemns the widely held assumption that the present law abortions may be lawfully procured at any time below a limit of 28 weeks' gestation. However, he himself falls into error in thinking that the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 forbids the destruction of viable children. What it forbids is the destruction of children "capable of being born alive".

"Life" and "viability" are two different concepts. A dying man is alive, but he is not viable. The Act does not say "capable of being born alive" and of "surviving", which would be a definition of viability. It merely says "alive". Children in the womb reach the

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 10 1943

On February 2 Field Marshal Paulus and the remnants of his 22 beleaguered German divisions surrendered before Stalingrad, ending one of the crucial battles of the Second World War. Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the time, believed that Hitler missed a great opportunity in concentrating on the capture of that city rather than driving for the Iraq-Persian oilfields.

IN DEVASTATED STALINGRAD

A DEAD BATTLEFIELD
HOW ACTIVE DEFENCE WON THE DAY

From Our Special Correspondent

STALINGRAD
From where I am writing outside a dugout, built in a narrow gully about 60ft. above the frozen Volga, there is nothing to indicate that this is part of the city of Stalingrad, but less than 100 yards away are the underground headquarters of General Chuikov's 62nd Army, from which the long defence of Stalingrad was directed.

These steep banks of soft, crumbly, yellow rock, now streaked with snow, played a great part in the battle which is now over, for below them on the shore of the Volga and in the sides of the banks there was cover from the field guns and multiple-barrelled mortars — *unuyshon* the Russians called them — which Paulus had placed on the crest of Mamayev Kurgan. During the two days which representatives of the foreign Press... have spent in Stalingrad that 350-foot high double-ridged crest of Mamayev Kurgan has rarely been from their sight, and while the Germans were there nobody could leave the cover of the cliffs and dugouts, or the shelter of the ruined walls without the risk of being killed.

When we climbed the hill this morning we picked our way carefully through gaily robes of the recent fighting, scattered over slopes which were once clothed with orchards. We understood what a young Red Army captain meant when he said that once they had lost Mamayev Kurgan the Germans were blind.

From its summit the eye travels far to the north to three great factories over what once were the homes of the factory workers; the vastness of the Volga for a great distance, and to the south to the jagged outline of the centre of Stalingrad some six miles away. This, by all the rules of war, was a position the holding of which should have spelled the doom of the city's garrison.

In that central part of Stalingrad we saw for ourselves the havoc which the Sixth Army had brought to the city. Corpses still lay in the streets as we passed through the remains of the beautiful city. The devastation surpassed all that the imagination had conjured up in the past six months. Recovery has made no progress here yet. Now it is a problem of removing the dead and clearing the streets of rubble. But from my dugout on the banks of the Volga the scene is peaceful.

Sledges drawn by pairs of sturdy Kaluzhian ponies are dashing across the ice. Men are drawing water and walking slowly back to the bank. Just above me, two German prisoners are helping to build a temporary memorial to a group of Red Army officers and men, and except for the occasional pop of a cartridge in a fire the sound of their hammers is all that can be heard. Round the fire a group of soldiers are melting snow in a pot. There is a line of tiny figures trailing across the ice — women and children returning. Desolation is out of sight; the armies have passed farther on. The Stalingrad battlefield is dead, and as only a dead battlefield can be it is sordid and horrifying. A Russian soldier brought something to show me that he had just caught among the wrecked machinery and rubble. And as he stood for a moment in the sun with his back to Stalingrad and told me tales of Stalingrad he played tenderly with a mouse until it had lost its fear and began to nibble crumbs from the ground.

Report on Lloyd's

From Mr Keith Whitten
Sir, In taking issue with your leading article (January 23) on the recommendations of the Neill committee, your correspondent, Mr Mitchell (February 4), perpetrates a number of myths about the nature and composition of the external membership of Lloyd's.

While it is true that external members of Lloyd's are relatively wealthy in that each must show assets of £100,000 or more, it is untrue to suppose that they are either sophisticated or experienced in the financial world. The pool of potential members of Lloyd's has been swelled by rises in the value of assets, particularly property assets, whose ownership does not confer on their holder any particular financial acumen.

Those who have sought to assist members of troubled syndicates at Lloyd's have soon realised that a large proportion of the membership consists of people who are financially naive and trusting of the market professionals. When trouble strikes it would be desirable if they could turn to an

outside body under the ultimate control of the SIB (Securities and Investments Board) so that they could be satisfied that they were not entirely reliant upon the market insiders for the administration of justice and the settlement of any claim they might have against other members of the market.

It must also be recognised that the 30,000 external names are spread around this country and elsewhere and it is difficult, in practice, for them to represent their interests against the market professionals who are concentrated in and around Lloyd's.

Neill has found that self-regulation at Lloyd's has failed in several important areas. Lloyd's has been given a second chance to put its house in order and one must hope Mr Mitchell's faith in the likely outcome is justified. Many of us would agree with your sentiment that it is no better than a second-best solution to control under the SIB.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH WHITTEN,
80 Gloucester Terrace, W2,
February 5.

Testing children

From Mr G. R. G. Turnbull
Sir, Your leading article, "A testing future" (January 31), welcomes the introduction of national tests to be taken by all children through primary and secondary schooling. As a parent I would welcome such a move.

Employers also require objective information about the basic skills and understanding of potential employees in subjects like English, arithmetic and computer awareness, in addition to O-level and CSE qualifications. Until now many employers have arranged for the testing of these abilities on company premises. They are,

however, now depending more and more on the schools to provide this information. This is being done through initiatives such as the basic test series developed by the Associated Examining Board.

Employers and educationists worked together to devise these tests. Now both groups are reaping the benefits from their combined efforts. There are now 11 tests in the series and almost 100,000 students entered for nine of them in 1986.

I see no reason as to why parents should not be as well informed throughout a child's schooling as the employers now are at the end of it.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. G. TURNBULL
(Industrial Liaison Officer),
The Associated Examining Board,
Stag Hill House, Guildford, Surrey.

Foreign currency

From Mr S. Hodson-Prestinger
Sir, The introduction of the ECU (European currency unit) as pan-European legal tender (report, February 3) may be one of the few historically noteworthy decisions to have emanated from Brussels in recent years; therefore let us not regard it with undue suspicion and disdain. None the less, it is not inappropriate for our future currency to have such an unprepossessing nomenclature and to bear the head of a foreign monarch?

Perhaps it was not merely a coincidence that Charles V was chosen; he represented an empire often similar in composition to the European Community, but which excluded the British Isles.

Yours sincerely,
SELWYN HODSON-PRESTERING,
16 Moore Street, Chelsea, SW3.

From Mr Richard Stephens
Sir, Is it not strange that the new European currency unit coins shall bear the image of Emperor Charles V? If the leaders of the EEC see themselves as modern-day Holy Roman Emperors, perhaps they should bear in mind that Charles V's massive empire only lasted in its complete form for less than 40 years until 1556, when he began the process of abdicating his various thrones.

One can only hope that Britain will not have to endure the EEC for even that long! Yours faithfully,
RICHARD STEPHENS,
School House,
Magdalen College School,
The Plain, Oxford.

According to the *Liverpool Review* of September 19, 1885, the dinner service cost 4,000 guineas and the portrait a further 1,000 guineas. Others will be better placed than I to reckon current values.

These presentations were, it appears, made on the initiative of the shareholders, and the *Review* concluded its report: "In such princely fashion do the lucky shareholders in the White Star Line reward the labours of their managers."

Perhaps company business would be more edifying if it were the shareholders who took the initiative in rewarding managerial achievement.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD J. OFFER,
The Vicarage, 21 West Hill,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Controlling avarice

From Mr Philip Burnford
Sir, Mr Rowlinson (February 3) is rightly realistic in saying that changes in top salary levels must be seen in the context of major changes in British boardrooms and in his analysis of the motivation of top managers.

There is, however, another important factor more or less peculiar to the UK: executive earnings in this country are significantly lower than in other developed countries and the best of our managers and specialists have the option to move internationally, and so increase their earnings very

significantly. They do not necessarily have to be "aggressive, restless, greedy" — as Mr Rowlinson characterises them — but just moderately self-interested and concerned to do the best for themselves and their families.

In any economic system, one of the critical challenges is to reconcile the interests of the most capable individual contributors with those of the group as a whole. Successful company leaders know this and, in our experience, invariably seek, almost instinctively, to link financial reward to individual performance and contribution. The critical factor is that individual performance criteria must be

totally consistent with the interests of the shareholders.

It is debatable whether Mr Rowlinson's proposal of more legislation would help secure this (legislation too often seems to have the opposite effect to that intended) but boards might do well voluntarily to accept the discipline of explaining top reward decisions — certainly in relation to incentive earnings — to their shareholders and other publics.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BURNFORD,
Executive Director,
Hay Management Consultants Ltd,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1.

Tight squeeze

From Mrs Mariegold Cowsill
Sir, I was delighted to read the following report in *The Times* today (later editions, February 4): "There were disputes in the courtroom when 15 reporters tried to fit into the press bench meant for five."

The spirit of Beauchamp still lives.
Yours faithfully,
MARIEGOLD COWSILL,
Ulan,
Lower Swell,
Stow-on-the-Wold,
Gloucestershire,
February 4.

THE ARTS

Courting comedy

Saturday's *Carroti Confidential* included a joke charity appeal by Susannah York for the benefit of judges. I find my feelings towards judges not unreservedly charitable. These deprived in recent years of the pleasures of the Theatre of the Absurd will be comforted to learn that it is alive and well in the English Crown Court.

Being a witness, though, to the amateur theatricals of the courtroom does make you relish even more Monday's

TELEVISION

regular encounter with *Rumpole of the Bailey* (ITV) and regard yet more credulously the eccentricities of the legal profession it so delights in.

Last night's episode, however, did have one thing that beggared belief. It was easy enough to accept that a judge was so naive as to go to a massage parlour to relieve himself of the burrs of a physical injury, but it was, judging from my experience, much less difficult to accept that his elbow had been damaged while playing tennis rather than while lifting one of the weighty instruments of pain or pleasure which fill our courts as mislabelled exhibits.

This Boris Becker of the Bench, played by Peter Bowles without a white hair in sight, found himself wrong-footed when forced to take a case in which the defendant was the owner of a chain of massage parlours. Fearful that his own credit-card slip might appear as evidence, he seemed to be trying to bribe Rumpole, who acted for the defence, with the prospect of elevation to the judiciary.

Mercifully for as viewers he realized in time that the handmaidens to whom he gave the elbow were not employed by the defendant and so Rumpole remained on the side of the angels, if not the right side of the law — or indeed of "She who must be obeyed".

A *Woman's World* (ITV), however, soon made you realize that the patriarchal powers of Mrs Rumpole are not shared by most of her sex. Devoid of the ideological infatuation of a certain sort of feminism, it stated simply, with the aid of some startling statistics, the sorry lot of most women in the world, massaging the egos as well as the elbows of men who seek to judge over them.

Andrew Hislop

Good case spoilt by overkill

GALLERIES

David Bomberg:
Works on Paper
Mayor.

David Bomberg
Fischer Fine Art

Wilhelmina
Barns-Graham
Gillian Jason

If there is such a thing in 20th-century British art as a sacred cow, quite beyond criticism, it must surely be David Bomberg. One senses that very much in the current Royal Academy show *British Art in the 20th Century*, where, despite the aggressive stance of the organizers about giving him such a prominent position, it is clear that he is taken by all involved, and is expected to be taken by all visitors, as, along with Sickert, the sole unquestionable classic. To confirm this, one of the authors of the Academy catalogue, Richard Cork, has just published a very substantial and lavishly illustrated biography of Bomberg (Yale University Press, £55), and two individual shows have opened at West End galleries to mark the occasion, one of works on paper from virtually all stages of Bomberg's career, at the Mayor Gallery until March 14, the other a small show of works in various media at Fischer Fine Art until February 25.

Now there is undoubtedly a danger of overkill in all this. In many respects Bomberg is a ready-made trap for sympathy. He was one of a group of Jewish artists born around 1890, either in Britain just after their *émigré* parents had arrived or in Eastern Europe just before, nearly all of whom trained at the Slade, and who had notably varied subsequent careers and degrees of worldly success. (Among others were Mark Gertler, Bernard Meninsky, Isaac Rosenberg and Jacob Kramer.) Of them all,

Bomberg was in certain respects the most unfortunate: he nearly always found himself swimming against the tide of artistic fashion, and seems to have had very little skill in handling people or the business side of being an artist.

Shortly after leaving the Slade he became an enthusiastic Vorticist, just when they were being most reviled and condemned. After the First World War, when the Vorticists were beginning to settle down and be accepted, he went to the other extreme, taking himself off to Palestine and drawing and painting landscapes rather beautifully, but in the most academic way imaginable, so that his former supporters deserted him while died-in-the-wool traditionalists mistrusted him. By the end of the decade, when his new style was coming to

be accepted, he changed again, this time towards expressionistic distortion of the human figure and of landscape, which was a road hardly anyone else was then travelling.

During the Second World War he desperately wanted to be an Official War Artist, but Kenneth Clark barred his way, and his work towards a major painting or series of paintings on the theme of an underground bomb-storm was largely frustrated. After the war he returned to expressionistic, semi-abstracted landscapes, and became an influential teacher (his influence on Auerbach is very apparent), but was almost totally neglected as a painter.

The desire not only to rediscover but somehow to redress the balance is a strong and honourable one. But we do not really make amends by oversteering the case. At the Mayor Gallery we can see that he was indeed an extremely interesting artist, in his failures as much as in his successes. The early, Vorticist drawings of *Alice Stringing Beads* or of people backstage are wonderfully incisive and expressive (like the even earlier *Family Bereavement* at Fischer), and the range of late drawings (from the 1950s) of Ronda are stunningly accomplished. His acrobatic Vorticist works, like the little *Russian Ballet* (photographs of 1919, are as good as anything the movement produced, but the Palestine drawings are rather ordinary, and the expressionistic portraits — of which there are

examples also at Fischer — seem ham-fisted transitional works at best. The landscape oils which correspond to the Ronda drawings are often wonderful — again, there are two superb examples at Fischer — but some of the other works, often unfinished or in poor condition, which have been dug out and precariously framed since his death, do his reputation no service.

Was he really a great, misunderstood genius, or will he retreat in time to a less conspicuous position alongside Gertler (perhaps pushed too far too young) and Meninsky (whose quieter but no less intense talents have still to receive their due) as an important but hardly overwriting figure? It is not merely being evasive to observe that now only time can tell.

Wilhelmina Barns-Graham is a Scottish-born artist, now 75, who has lived and worked most of her life in St Ives. She considers herself almost entirely a St Ives artist (though there are a few paintings done on visits to Scotland which, she says, have possibly an element of the "jammy" Scottish quality of colour), and the newcomer would guess as much from the selection of mostly recent work now on show at Gillian Jason until February 28.

The landscape drawings have a cleanliness and a feeling for the underlying bones of the Cornish terrain which recall Ben Nicholson or, further back, Christopher Wood. The abstracts (Barns-Graham has never seen any vital distinction between the two



Wonderfully incisive and expressive: David Bomberg's pencil and charcoal drawing *Family Bereavement*, dating back as far as 1913

modes) are sometimes clearly landscape-based, and sometimes have geometrical or more generally constructivist elements which relate the artist to Nicholson or Hepworth or Gabo, and place her decidedly in a progressive St Ives context. But she has her own way

with these common elements, and her tiny, just-dimensional collages are sheer civilized delight. It is good that for once we do not have to go to Edinburgh to catch up with her.

John Russell Taylor



Price as Norma, a role she sees as the pinnacle of her career

The quest for the best

The new production of *Norma* opening at Covent Garden tonight was specifically designed to lure Margaret Price back to opera in Britain: interview by Hilary Finch

Margaret Price is back. This decade Britain has only seen one of her grandest prima donnas once every three years. Those who want to hear Price have to follow her around the Continent; for she has found a home in Munich which satisfies well enough both her social and professional life. It has taken a new production of Bellini's *Norma*, specially mounted for her, to lure her back. It opens at Covent Garden tonight.

"Sir John Tooley asked me what I wanted to sing, and I said *Norma*. He swallowed very hard, took a long gulp, and said: 'Ahem... Oh! Lovely!'. Price roars with laughter. It all sounds so simple. But there are, of course, endless complexities behind the much-debated exile. Just how self-imposed is it? Let's just say it's the way the cookie crumbles. From the beginning I had more work the other side of the Channel. That's how it happened. Those who like to knock Covent Garden will tell you it is a question of conditions there, rehearsal time, endless

revivals: diva-bashers will claim it is merely a question of temperament and impossible demands.

Price pre-empted the secondary probe: "I know I have a reputation within the profession for being difficult. A long sigh, and a longer, wary pause. 'I just can't comment on that. If being difficult is wanting the best possible conditions for working, then, all right, I'm difficult.' How much has it to do with Price's own punishing perfectionism in refusing all but the right role at the right time? Her shoulders relax. 'Well, of course, I'll have to say it's the right time for *Norma*.' Price says her first *Norma* at Zurich in 1979: Covent Garden was the goal; this she sees as the pinnacle of her career, and she knows exactly the demands before her.

"For a start, it's difficult to learn. There are those surges of recitative — all in archaic Italian. Then it's a test of stamina. The range is actually no different from bottom to top than a Mozart role — as low as *Fiordiligi*, and only up to *C* — only *Aargh!* The first act is difficult for me: the voice is at its highest and there's all that coloratura. I'll be like a horse shying at a fence. But, no, it's the emotional range. First *Norma* is the matriarch who has to pull everyone together. Then there's the enormous tranquility that you have to find within yourself to sing 'Casta diva'. If you don't find it, you can forget the whole role."

Price's way is to probe long and hard into character; identify, where she can, from her own "treasure-chest of pain

and happiness"; dig deep, too, into the motivation of the characters around her.

She is deeply concerned, for example, that Adalgisa's insincerity be brought out; she is grateful for the freedom given her by John Copley in what she sees as a sparsely traditional production. Grateful, too, for the presence of Sir John Pritchard, with whom she has worked since the early Sixties at Glyndebourne.

I was Mozart who brought conductor and soprano together, and it is Mozart, of course, who, ever since that first Cherubino with Welsh National in 1962, has been the guiding spirit in Price's career. "It's quite uncanny. No matter what I sing, as soon as I come back to Mozart it's as though it were tailor-made for me. My technique has simply been based on Mozart, and trying to get every single note as well balanced as possible. I try to think of singing as a string of pearls, where each pearl is the same size, the same clarity, the same colour. I do always try to sing as beautifully as possible; so I'm continually listening. I'm the first to know it when something's not right. I don't need a — sorry! — critic to tell me."

Strauss, according to Price, has been tried and found wanting — though that is not what the critics said at the time of her Munich *Ariadne* three years ago. "I just don't like Strauss. I don't like the Marschallin, Arabella's such a wet, and I don't have the voice for anything else. So that puts paid to that, doesn't it?" After *Figaro* in Munich this summer, it is as Mozart's Donna Anna that Price will return to Covent Garden next year — with Sir Colin Davis and Thomas Allen's Don Giovanni. "In 1988, with *Ballio in maschera* coming up too, I seem to be here for six months. The three-year rule has been broken.

Irving Wardle

CONCERTS

LCP/Norrington
Elizabeth Hall

When we all think that we know our Beethoven Ninth backwards, how is a performer to make it all seem relevant once more? Roger Norrington, in his weekend festival called "The Beethoven Experience", seems to have found a way. After two days spent realigning attitudes by staging talks and discussions about the work and its place in the evolutionary process of music, by presenting related music and dance, and by publicly rehearsing the work, he crowned the weekend with a reading whose power was quite staggering — the more so for being listened to by an audience rather than observers and eager to applaud, in accordance with early 19th-century enthusiasms, between movements.

Most of Norrington's tempos, both here and earlier in his spine-tingling performance of the Eighth Symphony, were on the fast side, but there was no question of this being an

expedient, as it sometimes is, for covering up inadequate preparation. Rather the ploy, aided by some alert articulation, heightened the impact of the music's audacity.

Details of orchestration that one misses in performances dominated by large, opulent string sections — a trumpet line here, a clarinet counter-melody there — made themselves felt anew; and indeed, far from making the piece sound scrawny, the thinner timbres of the period-style instruments paradoxically had the effect of liberating the extraordinary richness of orchestration. It helped, too, that the London Classical Players knew their notes pretty thoroughly.

And so did the 50-strong Schütz Choir, which made its effect more exultantly, because more unanimously, than could a group four times its size. The solo singers, Yvonne Kenny, Sarah Walker, Patrick Power and Peter Salomaa, took great pains to blend with each other in ensemble, refusing to linger self-indulgently on the soprano's climactic high B towards the end. Berlioz next year: I cannot wait.

Stephen Pettitt

LSO/
Rozhdestvensky
Barbican/Radio 3

Some very precise images are reflected in *The Rise of Spring*, as well as in Debussy's orchestral images, which together comprised another of the London Symphony Orchestra's "Stravinsky Plus" programmes broadcast from the Barbican on Sunday night. Debussy was at pains to dissociate himself from the tag of "impressionism" in this instance, claiming "the effect of reality" instead, and even

Sine Nomine
Quartet
Wigmore Hall

It is not only in the operatic world that a cancellation can bring a chance for a young performer. When the Alban Berg Quartet were forced to cancel their British tour at short notice due to illness, the unexpected opportunity for a London debut fell to the Sine Nomine Quartet from Switzerland.

The programme underwent a total metamorphosis. Beethoven and Shostakovich were out and in their place we had a good balance of Haydn, Debussy and Schubert. To judge from their handling of these varied pieces, the Sine Nomine Quartet should make at least a useful addition in an area where musical standards are traditionally high.

Their strongest showing was in Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" Quartet. The warm, lyrical sound which the players cultivate comes across well in music like this work's slow movement, where Schubert takes up one of his song melodies and turns it into a set

quoting "real" folk-tunes from England and France.

Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conducted an affecting performance of a work rarely heard in its entirety these days when the central part of the triptych, *Here, is thought to be very well on its own. This benefited from a sense of changing perspective as well as subtle clarity of detail, with the nocturnal perfumes of the middle section a heady mixture and the morning's festivities having a brilliant vitality.*

But the Spaniards which so appealed to Falla was eclipsed by an account of *Gipsy*, with its "Kool Row" refrain that was no less impressive for its judgement of colour and balance, and that other rite of spring in *Rondeau de Printemps*, where the sense of a southern light glancing through the leaves was generated by wholly musical imagery.

For a variety of reasons *The Rise of Spring* itself failed to achieve a comparable fascination. For much of the first part the conductor was content to let Stravinsky's enthusiasm of rhythm become a measure instead of an impetus. And loudness did duty for brilliance in bringing every picturesque detail, in its literal sense, into the foreground.

Not all the instrumental playing was as precise as it ought to be in an orchestra that should know this music inside out (first violins, some of the brass and lower woodwind), and the final Sacrificial Dance lost some of its necessary momentum and articulation for want of a firmer pulse.

Yet the performance showed there are still some high-technology works in which 100 or so musicians can outface electronics, and I venture to hope *The Rise* will always be one of them.

Noel Goodwin

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Yet the performance showed there are still some high-technology works in which 100 or so musicians can outface electronics, and I venture to hope *The Rise* will always be one of them.

The subdued atmosphere of the Debussy slow movement was beautifully sustained. It will be interesting to see what they make of other repertoire in the future. Perhaps then they might also tell us the origins of their name, or rather the lack of one.

This need to make individual moments tell remains the group's only real shortcoming. Any suspicion that their playing might lack bite was dispelled by the strong attack in the finale, and there is no lack of instrumental colour, either from the quartet as a whole or from individuals.

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Richard Fairman

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Dramatic vigil

THEATRE

Lillian
Fortune

It was not until after the death of Dashiell Hammett — her life companion for some 30 years — that Lillian Hellman began writing her autobiography, as if trying to define herself to the world now that she could no longer do so through him. There is a strong sense of "left-over life to kill" running through the three books from which William Luce has compiled this one-woman play.

What makes it a play, rather than a mere transcript, is the device of presenting it as Hellman's last vigil in a New York hospital as Hammett lies dying of cancer. For once, the usual question of one-character plays — why is she telling us all this? — does not arise.

The title of the first book, *An Unfinished Woman*, could stand for the whole self-portrait. She was a woman of powerfully radical temper but who, as she told McCarthy's

committee, "could have no comfortable place in any political group". She was devoted to Hammett, yet they spent most of their time apart. She had a hell of a lot of fun and public recognition, yet was constantly sabotaged by the sense of failure. Out of these contradictions she made her plays. Autobiographically laid out, they supply Frances de la Tour with the materials to chart her growth with self-lacerating precision.

The pace of Corin Redgrave's production is sluggish and it is a mistake to re-enact the House Un-American Activities Committee proceedings with pre-recorded voices. But the performance itself excels in off-pedestal sketches of Hellman's Olympian associates; and a line is drawn with great clarity from the New Orleans girl defying segregation laws to the subpoenaed playwright refusing to name names.

Irving Wardle

● Peter Barkworth's *Siegfried Sassoon*, reviewed by Jeremy Kingston when it opened at Hampstead last month, has transferred to the Apollo.

Reunion that turned the tables

The happy coincidence by which Los Lobos and the Blasters found themselves playing in London within three days of each other gave the two groups from East Los Angeles a chance to renew fraternal ties, and offered eloquent testament to the vagaries of success in the music business.

The brothers Phil and Dave Alvin from Downey, LA, started the Blasters "in Phil's bedroom" in 1979, by which time Los Lobos, who lived but a few miles away in the barrio district, had already been together for eight years without conspicuous success. By 1981 the Blasters had secured a recording contract with Slash and were playing the famous Whisky-a-Go-Go when members of Los Lobos approached them backstage with a tape of their music. From then on the Blasters took Los Lobos with them as support act wherever they could, and successfully lobbied Slash records on their protégés' behalf. Six years later, at the Astoria on Sunday, it was Phil Alvin and then the Blasters who played an

ROCK

The Blasters
Mean Fiddler

Los Lobos
Astoria

impromptu support set to the now ascending Los Lobos.

At their own gig last week at the Mean Fiddler, the Blasters played with warm, loose intensity until the small hours to a densely-packed crowd. Dave Alvin, who had left the group last April to make way for the recruitment of the guitarist Hollywood Fats, was back in the fold, owing to Fats's untimely death of a heart attack (at 32), and also guesting was the saxophonist Steve Berlin, an original member of the Blasters who now plays for (yes) Los Lobos. Thus, the scene was set for a "reunion" performance that found the band hammering out the combination that established them in the first

place: Dave Alvin's sharply sketched originals and the obscure R & B and hot jazz compo so beloved of Phil Alvin.

Phil Alvin, a man who finds endless fascination in travelling the highways and byways of archive American roots music, sang little-known gems like Rudy Toombs's bluesy jive "I'm Shakin'", Harold Burridge's shuffle "Here Me Crying" and John Lee Williams's Louisiana swamp blues "Hoodoo Man". A precursor of the more familiar "Hoochy Cochy Man". His hair brushed back, and with a fixed grin plastered across his babyish face, he prefaced most songs with a dedication. It was an engaging play that drew an already intoxicated audience into ever closer collusion with the band, which in turn gathered momentum like a swing being pushed a little bit harder by every song.

It ended for most people, I suspect, with cheerful memories and a sore head in the morning.

All of which was in some contrast to Los Lobos, whose

performance has become a lot more studied since their emergence as major contenders in the market that recently placed albums by the Fabulous Thunderbirds and Robert Cray in the American top 30. The Astoria is of course a much bigger venue than the Mean Fiddler but, though they featured the traditional Spanish polkas (and ended with a rousing "La Bamba"), Los Lobos seemed to be playing the role of a more conventional rock band than in the past, an impression confirmed by newer material like "Tears of God" and "Set Me Free (Rosa Lee)", songs which represented a clear drift away from their Tex-Mex roots.

Such considerations did not impede the pre-eminent guitar interplay of Cesar Rosas and David Hidalgo in the blistering "Don't Worry Baby", or Hidalgo's marvellously pitched singing in "Will the Wolf Survive", but although a top-notch performance it was in a new mould of reduced intimacy and dissipated immediacy.

David Sinclair

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Pentagon defends high-tech controls

A top US Defense Department official has branded as "complete rubbish" charges that excessive government regulation of high-tech products has cost US exporters sales and jobs and annoyed foreign governments, including Britain, by trying to apply domestic laws to the use of American high-tech equipment abroad.

In a report to be released this month a private panel studying the impact of national security export controls agreed that restrictions are necessary to keep western technology out of Soviet hands, but claimed that the Pentagon's over-zealous enforcement has harmed US business.

Richard Perle, the assistant Defence Secretary, said the report was "rich in assertion but weak in evidence".

The panel's chairman, Lew Allen, said: "Because the US is more stringent in applying controls than are the CoCom allies and because we control more items, the US exporter is at a competitive disadvantage." CoCom is the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, an informal organization composed of Japan and most western allied nations.

He added: "The controls as they are presently implemented irritate our allies and there is now evidence that they are discouraging the use by other western countries of US-manufactured components."

The panel estimated that the controls, which apply to 40 per cent of all US manufactured exports, could cost US business an estimated \$9 billion a year in lost export sales and affect 200,000 jobs.

Mr Perle said he supports the study's conclusion calling for more co-ordination with US allies in enforcing export restraints on high-tech products. But he labelled "complete rubbish" the panel's estimate of the effect export controls have on sales and employment.

But President Reagan, in an addendum to his State of the Union address earlier this month, noted that he has directed the Cabinet to review the export-controls program and to report to him by early March.

After the profits, the business battle Amstrad must win

Tomorrow Amstrad will announce substantially improved profits, expected to be around £65 million, for the last six months of 1986.

The boost has been helped by three months' sales of its IBM-compatible computer, the PC 1512, which, starting at a price of £450, is estimated to have sold about 200,000 units in the last three months of 1986. The last week has been a good one for Amstrad - it has received a clean bill of health from ICI which has been testing the computer to see if it is suitable for corporate use and a sales survey published by Romtec, a market research firm, put Amstrad PC sales in the UK ahead of IBM's for last December with 26 per cent of the market compared to IBM's 25 per cent.

In a letter from ICI being distributed gleefully by Amstrad, Derek Seddon, ICI's director of information technology, says the computer has now been approved for internal use, accepts it is good value for money and specifically denies the persistent rumours that the machines can get too hot after extended use.

He comments: "During the trials no problems were experienced with overheating when the Amstrad PC

was connected to a token ring network."

Alan Sugar, chairman of Amstrad, has always maintained that such rumours have been part of a dirty tricks campaign encouraged by competitors unable to match his prices. He even once announced that a fan would be fitted to the machines if a customer wanted not that it needed one in his view.

THE WEEK

By Matthew May

The ICI approval is important because though sales have resulted in demand exceeding supply they have been largely to first-time users. Corporate orders have yet to flood in and now the initial flurry of interest is over. Amstrad needs acceptance by the business community if the ambitious sales targets for this year are to be met.

It is a tough task - traditionally corporate customers are not so price-sensitive as single buyers and last week Amstrad held a conference aimed at large potential customers to try to convince them that their computer is not only cheap but reliable and flexible enough for sustained business use.

Time is short; in the PC business there are always better machines just around the corner and competitors will be quick to step in if a gap is seen. Already the slow deliveries of the hard-disc version of Amstrad's computer have resulted in one company, World Wide Computers, buying single floppy disc versions of the machine and installing its own hard disc before reselling them for £50 less than the Amstrad equivalent.

Some manufacturers believe that as prices fall, business will increasingly go for more powerful personal computers such as IBM's AT and



"They're trying to appear more up-market"

compatibles - it is partly wishful thinking of course for they also want to get back to selling computers at a price where profit margins can be restored. So far Mr Sugar shows no sign of producing an AT clone, admitting only a need to improve the limited graphics capability of the current computer - important for many business computer applications.

Mr Sugar has so far been unable to convince many potential office cus-

PC business more volatile than most

tomers that an Amstrad could be an economic replacement for electric typewriters.

Amstrad's old rival, Sir Clive Sinclair, is due back on the computing scene next week. Amstrad bought the rights to Sinclair home computers last April for £5 million and since then Sir Clive has laid low in Cambridge formulating a new portable computer. The idea has been around for some time and will be shown for the first time next week. It is no longer expected to include such

The big chip with a bigger memory

By Andrew Pollack

A Japanese company is preparing to make the first public disclosure of a computer memory chip that is far more powerful than the most advanced chips now on the market.

The new 16-megabit chip would be capable of storing as much information as could be printed on more than 600 pages of typewritten text and would eventually make possible desktop computers with memory capacities far surpassing what is possible now.

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the Japanese telephone company, will disclose details of its 16-megabit dynamic random access memory at a conference on integrated circuits to be held later this month in New York.

Nippon's chip is only a prototype, and such chips are not expected to be on the market for several years.

But because Nippon is the first company to announce such a part at an international conference, it indicates that Japanese companies are likely to maintain their lead in computer memory chips.

The 16-megabit chip is capable of storing more than 16 million bits, or units, of information on a sliver of silicon smaller than a postage stamp.

That is 16 times more information than can be stored by the most advanced chips now on the market, the one-megabit D-RAM.

The chip was developed at Nippon's Atsugi Electrical Communications Laboratory in Kanagawa by a team headed by Tsuneo Mano. The NTT labs are considered to be the Japanese equivalent of AT

& T's Bell Laboratories in the United States.

Further details of the chip are being kept secret until the conference, but such a chip undoubtedly involves shrinking the features of the tiny electrical circuits to smaller than 1 micron, which is a millionth of a meter and a fraction of the diameter of a human hair.

The conference, on February 25, is the semiconductor industry's premier technical forum, and the papers presented there are often precursors of important products to come as well as a guide to which companies and countries seem to be ahead in technology.

The number of papers submitted by Japanese companies has grown steadily, and this year will make up more

Most Japanese papers passed

than 40 per cent of the 116 papers, slightly more than the American papers.

Even more significant, some industry experts say, is that most of the Japanese papers submitted are accepted while fewer than half of the American ones are.

D-RAMs are the chips commonly used to store information in computers and are the semiconductor industry's biggest selling product.

Japanese companies were the first to present papers on the one-megabit dynamic RAMs at a conference in 1984.

American chip producers are discussing forming a consortium to produce dynamic RAMs as a way of restoring the manufacturing technology of the American industry.



Alan Sugar: failed to convince many potential office customers

Will the 386 open new markets?

By Geoff Wheelwright

The British micro manufacturing business is in a pioneering spirit this week as two of its leading members join the exclusive club of computer companies that release products using the advanced Intel 386 computer chip.

While it may sound like computer industry esoterics, the 386 processor is the computer chip many predict will

lead the personal computer into the 1990s, and British membership among its growing list of engineering manufacturers could be crucial if British micro manufacturing is to survive into the next decade.

This week, Oxford-based Research Machines, so far largely an educational computer manufacturer, and Apricot, are both to announce PCs based on the 386 chip which should enable both to aim their products at the larger corporate markets.

Manufacturers using the chip are expected to grow rapidly in the coming months as more US, Japanese and European manufacturers race upmarket to try and avoid the fierce price competition for a market share that Amstrad and others are waging for basic PCs.

Of the two UK companies entering the market this week, Research Machines (RM) will probably find the greatest challenge.

Its 80386 machine is an extension of the Nimbus computer first launched in early 1986 and caps what RM says has been a year of extensive growth, claiming that its sales of network systems exceeded both the American Tandem and Compaq systems which have been recognized as among the market leaders.

Apricot makes no such grand claims, but is making a recovery from the serious problems it faced in 1985 and sees the release of an 80386-based Xen machine as a logical development.

Apricot suggests its system "will not only provide a cost-effective option for existing minicomputer users and an upgrade path for existing Xen users, but also opens the door to powerful new computer solutions for thousands of businesses".

Apricot hopes that its new computer - which will be on show for the first time at next week's Which Computer show in Birmingham - will help the company's continued move upmarket.



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A super desktop run by battery

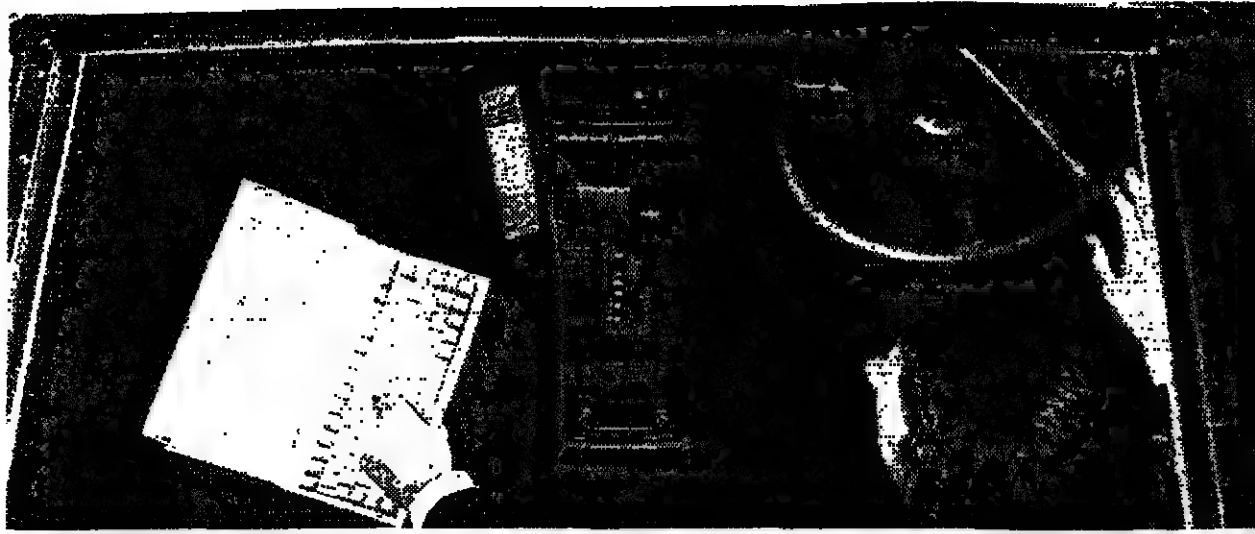
By Geof Wheelwright

According to industry pundits, every year since 1983 is supposed to have been the year in which truly portable computers — all of which had flat screens and most of which could run on batteries — would really come into their own.

It is only in recent weeks, however, that major personal computer manufacturers have started to release machines with the power, low cost and screen technology for a portable design to be truly viable.

What has stirred interest in the improvement of the technology used for screen display in so called laptop computers, always the weakest point and often difficult to read in certain lighting conditions or from certain angles.

Known as Supertwist, the new development provides greater contrast to the charac-



Can portable computers finally take off with better screens?

ters on a screen and makes the most of any ambient light.

The result is improved screen clarity and sharpness which can be achieved without backlighting and at last provides portable computers with a usable full-size screen.

IBM, for example, announced earlier this month that its portable — the convertible — would be getting Supertwist. Until late in 1986, even the most powerful portable computers — those that

could run software written for the IBM Personal Computer and yet still operate on battery power — used LCD screens that were fuzzy and murky.

The development of backlit LCD screens — which used a small, internal backlight to provide better contrast for the screen — helped relieve the problem to a certain extent.

These latest developments in portable computer screen technology could finally provide manufacturers with what

they need to crack the portable market.

Over the past 18 months, there has been a steady growth and interest in this market as companies relatively new to the PC business, such as Toshiba, have managed to capture a share of the market with their portable computers.

It looks set to repeat that success with the launch of its new T-1100 Plus portable computer at the Which Com-

puter show next week in Birmingham.

This £2,000 machine also incorporates the Supertwist screen technology, runs on batteries and includes two computer disk drives for running IBM PC software.

Aside from advances in screen technology, Toshiba maintain that customers are generally unwilling to sacrifice power for portability and so new laptops must do nearly everything a desktop computer can.

Despite the advantages of Supertwist technology it remains to be seen whether customers really want a portable computer instead of a desktop, though a good many manufacturers are now set on the idea.

The remarkable computer power lurking inside a box

Tucked away in a corner of an exhibition recently was a small exhibit from a firm in Hull bearing the suitably hi-tech name of Sophus.

There was, superficially, nothing very remarkable about it — just another Commodore Amiga with a box plugged into one side and the usual graphic display. But lurking in that box was a remarkable amount of computer power, sufficient to outperform many super mini-computers.

The box was the standard Amiga Sidecar which contains all the hardware and processors of an IBM PC thereby allowing it to run PC software while still retaining powerful graphics and multi-tasking capabilities.

Sophus has modified the computer further by adding an Inmos Transputer to the system thereby turning a desktop computer machine into, in some ways, a computer in the super mini class which has the potential of being upgraded even further into a super-computer like the Cray simply by adding further transputers.

Each transputer has a processing speed of 10 million instructions per second or 1 million floating point calculations per second in the recently upgraded F414 transputer.

This kind of computing power takes the user into the area of the super mini computer and should appeal to those individuals for whom the personal computer revolution has still not provided enough computing power — scientists, engineers and computer graphics animators, for example.

The transputer runs a language developed by Inmos especially for systems using one or more transputers called Occam.

create a three-dimensional display requires an enormous number of quite complex calculations involving matrix arithmetic.

Calculations of this sort are easily performed by a transputer, with each one looking after the different sections of the screen. This would leave the other two processors free to perform tasks like shading and colouring of the object's surfaces.

The fact that small British software houses like Sophus are experimenting with systems incorporating the transputer is encouraging for the future of advanced computer technology in the UK.

The transputer is considered one of the keys to the creation of the so-called fifth generation computer, it has been developed and produced in Britain and should give this country an advantage over the rest of the world including the US and Japan.

But this advantage is no use unless people learn how to use these super computer building blocks.

Experimenting with incorporating them into existing machines like the Amiga is an excellent way of doing this and at a price of less than £10,000 for all the hardware and software it is also highly cost-effective.

TRANSPUTER

By Nick Hampshire

Occam is the name of the medieval philosopher who is remembered for his precept that in order to solve a problem it should be divided up into as many pieces as is necessary for each piece to be solved easily.

The Occam language does this if there are several transputers in the system, each performing a section of the task. This accounts for the enormous speed of the transputer network.

The generation of animated three-dimensional colour graphics is an application for which this combination machine is well suited. To gen-

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Hi-tech blows to banking security

By Eddie Coulter

Many of the UK's leading banks and building societies as well as other organizations involved in EFT (electronic funds transfer) are expected to be reviewing heavily their computer systems security over the next few months.

In the US there are already more computer crimes than there are conventional robberies of money. In the UK, EFT now represents 83 per cent of the value of all money transferred. Terrorists and computer-criminals are said to be fast-realizing that the rewards for intercepting EFT can be tremendous.

The growth in networks designed to handle payment messages between customers and banks, bank branches and other banks and national and international organizations, has vastly increased the number of access points of transmission between systems.

Communications links are the weakest points of any network as they can be, and have been, penetrated or tapped. Microwave and satellite links are also relatively easy to access, making encryption vital.

The growth in the number of terminals directly linked to payment systems represents one of the greatest threats to unauthorized use of on-line terminals.

This is aggravated by the increasing use of card-activated terminals such as automated cash-dispensers and teller machines as well as point-of-sale terminals and home terminals.

Fingerprint and voice checks

None of the various systems requiring PIN (personal identification numbers) is impregnable, according to a recent report from a group of computer-security experts from the central banks of 10 countries. Research is being carried out into the use of voice recognition, signature verification and fingerprint examination as techniques which will improve the security of such devices.

Message authentication — using an electronic algorithm — is almost impossible to standardize because of the difficulty of devising a fool-proof key which is not over-complicated to use manually and electronically.

Data encryption is an important counter-measure although the data encryption standard, expected to be formalized by the International Standards Organization, has recently been dropped because of the possibility of the cipher being broken.

A request for the EEC to support a European encryption standard has now been made, according to Dr Frank Taylor, chairman of the BCS security committee and president of the Confederation of European Computer Users' Associations.

Support is being given to a new "public key" crypto system under which two different keys will be employed. One key would be an agreed standard form of general system access, the other would be unique and secret between individual senders and receivers.

Systems of all kinds could also become vulnerable to threat with increasing use of OSI (open systems interconnection). One of the biggest problems to be solved in OSI using the X-25 communications standard is that of data encryption.

Systems using OSI will require good security. It is not only financial systems that are at risk but also the possibility that new product designs, on which millions of pounds have been spent, could be stolen.

Britons being sought by American companies

RECRUITMENT

By Valerie Lewis

The cry being heard once again from across the Atlantic is *The British Are Coming*. It hails an increasing invasion that brings hope for a battle-weary US industry trying to cope with its competitors.

At his office in Los Angeles in what was once the back lot of 20th Century Fox film studios, Tony Vickers from Teddington, London, presides over the American arm of Computer People, a British recruitment firm. He said: "There is a shortfall of more than 100,000 computer programmers in the United States. In the UK there is much more emphasis on developing computer software and it is a career profession whereas in the US many individual programmers have to get off programming to move up the corporate ladder."

"This keeps the shortage of programmers constant while the need for additional programmers grows."

Mr Vickers, who lives in fashionable Redondo among the film and TV stars, says business is so brisk that his wife claims his second home is a plane flying between London and Los Angeles.

"The Americans are desperate to recruit staff," he said. "There is no anti-British feeling at all. They are delighted to have the British come over and take control."

One such invader is 26-



Tony Vickers: shortfall

year-old Dene Jarvis from Stourbridge, who is on his second assignment to a US company. In 1982 he worked for a year in New York for a bank. For the last three months he has been working in Los Angeles.

What are the main differences between working in Britain and the US in data-processing centres?

"They run a much tighter ship in the UK," said Mr Jarvis. "Here it is more relaxed. And it seems much easier for a programmer to come here and work in the US than for an American to go to Britain."

John Marier, aged 25, from Norfolk has also profited in more ways than one from his experience in the US. He has worked for almost two years for an insurance company with offices based in Los Angeles, staying longer than planned

because of the pay and the weather.

"My initial reason for coming was to see what America was like," he said, but he will probably go back to Britain eventually because of family ties. "It is very difficult for relatives and friends to visit because of the cost of air tickets."

He has also found that employees are not so molly-coddled in the US. In the first few months he found it a bit of culture shock to find none of the perks he was used to in England, such as subsidized lunches and a free car park. But he thinks the offices tend to be nicer to work in.

Computer People began its American operation in 1976 as a result of work done in England for an American bank. When the bank wanted a high-speed money transfer system installed in New York, it hired British systems analysts and programmers.

New recruits are given a useful though light-hearted A-to-Z guide. For example, under A for Accent the newcomer is told: "Although Americans adore the English accent they tend to listen to how you say something rather than what you are saying."

Though many computer experts are drawn to the US because pay can often be doubled, money is not the only reason, says Mr Vickers. "They come to broaden their work experience."

Initially contracts are for a year and many people want to go home afterwards.

Paperback defends planner

Adam Osborne, president of Paperback Computer, has denied allegations by Lotus Computer that Paperback's VP Planner financial spreadsheet infringes copyright by resembling Lotus's 1-2-3 product too closely. According to Mr Osborne, 1-2-3 has created a de facto standard and any spreadsheet product must be similar in certain respects to gain acceptance.

He said: "The cost of converting and retraining an entire corporation to use a non-compatible spreadsheet program would be absolutely prohibitive." Lotus has filed copyright suits in the United States against Paperback and Mosaic Software — two of the largest companies producing such software.

Many smaller companies also produce "compatible" versions of Lotus products and will be watching the outcome with great interest. "VP-Planner is a better product at a better price," says Mr Osborne, "and we are glad that Lotus has given us this opportunity to prove it in court."

Pregnancy and VDUs

Managers in government departments should consider "sensitively and sympathetically" requests by pregnant staff not to work with visual display units.

The advice is contained in a document issued jointly by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency, the Civil Service Occupational Health Service and the Council for Civil Service Unions. If suitable alternative work is available, or can be found, it should be offered.

The guidance says that while there are understandable concerns about possible health risks with VDUs, particularly during pregnancy, current medical evidence shows there to be no risk, though admits many international experts believe further research is necessary. Ergonomic factors are seen as being a more likely contributor to health problems and there may also be associated medical grounds for transfer, such as a difficulty with keyboard work from ligament strain, which may occur during pregnancy.



"OK, OK, I know it's quite common to see puffs of blue smoke coming out of the computer — but listen to this..."

COMPUTER BRIEFING

French work stations

A London-based firm which produces engineering workstations is to have them manufactured in France. Whitechapel Workstations has signed an agreement with Thomson CSF which it hopes will help gain a 5 per cent share of the French market and boost sales in other European countries.

"To be 'made in France' is a prerequisite for local success, maintains Whitechapel's marketing manager, Malcolm Barnes. In 1984 Whitechapel launched the MG-1 workstation which it says effectively halved the price for workstation technology.

The company has also received a capital injection of £550,000 from Venture Founders and Generent Management which have each taken a 20 per cent equity share. A further £550,000 will be available on request.

Siemens watch dollar

The chairman of the West German electronics group Siemens, the nation's fourth largest company, expressed cautious optimism about business prospects for 1987, provided the dollar did not slide further against the mark.

For the year that ended last September, Siemens reported net profit eased by 4 per cent to 1.47 billion marks (£255 million) from the previous

year. Turnover fell 14 per cent to 47.02 billion marks (£16.8 billion). Mr Kaske, at the Siemens helm since 1981, has persuaded the group to loosen its reins on liquidity of more than 20 billion marks and invest massively in research, plant and scientific personnel. But the group has still failed to shake off an image inside West Germany for being reluctant to allocate these cash resources. It has, for instance, been on the lookout for overseas acquisitions for several years.

High on Siemens' overseas shopping list remains a stake in the French state-owned telephone equipment manufacturer CGST.

Anti-dumping duties

The European Economic Community plans to slap anti-dumping duties on a number of products assembled by Japanese companies in Europe from cheap, imported components. The proposed measures will be submitted to the EEC Council of Ministers for approval.

The move is aimed at blocking the proliferation of so-called screwdriver assembly plants, set up by Japanese firms to circumvent anti-dumping duties already imposed by the EEC on their products.

The new measures would hit components used for making all the products covered by EEC anti-dumping duties. Japanese firms are, however, the main targets of local manufacturers, who complain that a large part of the value added from Japanese screwdriver plants goes back to Japan because of cheap component imports. The dumping practice would be confirmed for firms that substantially increased their output in Europe following the imposition of anti-dumping duties on their exports, with a minimal increase in local value added.

The EEC is currently considering such duties on Japanese semi-conductors.

Events

- Which Computer Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, February 17th-20th, (01-891 5051)
- Dexpo Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5, (01-486 1951)
- Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13
- Intro Recruitment Fair, Bloomsbury Guest Hotel, London, March 13-14, (0491 661010)
- Cadcam 87, Metropole Hotel, NEC, Birmingham, March 24-26, (01-608 1161)

The net gets tighter in the American job market

The lure of the US still exerts a pull on British computing talent. But though the lifestyle remains as attractive as ever, getting into the US job market is becoming more difficult.

Many programmers and analysts who want to move to the US to work believe, mistakenly, that the stumbling block lies in proving no US national can fill the job on offer. Though that is a necessary step for those wanting to settle permanently in the country, it is not a requirement for staff on temporary work assignments.

Such people usually apply for an H-1 visa which has no quota attached and no obligation to test the US labour market, and which can normally be obtained in three or four months.

An H-1 visa is initially issued for two years and can be extended to a five-year maximum. The wait for proper immigration visas varies between nine months for professional staff and more than two years for skilled and unskilled workers.

But employers have to establish that the position on offer requires a professionally qualified person and that there is an accepted minimum entry level requirement to that profession. Determining which categories of computing staff are "professional" has become increasingly difficult.

Edward Gudeon, a US attorney specializing in immigration law, says: "Over the last year there has been an increased tightening of the net for who may and may not qualify for a temporary visa."

In the computer field employers must first and foremost be looking for skills requiring a university degree and usually including computer science courses.

But many programmers have Arts degrees or are valued because of their qualifications in business or accountancy rather than computer science. Some have extensive on-the-job experience but no advanced training.



Edward Gudeon: new rules

Lawrence Stein, who also specializes in immigration cases, agrees, saying: "The issue of a degree in the right area and whether experience can be substituted for formal qualifications is being more strictly construed right now."

Mr Gudeon believes that this presents particular problems for computer-service technicians and operations personnel. He says: "In the US such people need only one or two years' post high school training and so very few would be considered professional."

Mr Stein points to a proposed new regulation, the two plus five rule, as one solution. This would count two years of college level training plus five years working in a position normally occupied by a professional and membership of a relevant organization as conferring professional status.

He adds: "I would certainly recommend anyone interested in going to the US to join the British Computer Society."

Other visa categories also present problems. Software companies sending staff over for up to six months to install equipment have found the B-1 visa suspended at various times after legal rulings after a Californian labour union sued the immigration authorities, claiming it allowed in workers without labour certification.

New rules surrounding the L-1 visa which allows companies trying to penetrate the US market to bring in key people to gain experience have worried Mr Gudeon.

"The new proposals restrict this visa only to those who spend virtually all their time performing executive and managerial functions. But in the real world an executive usually spends about 40 per cent of his time on manual or non-managerial duties which are still essential."

Mr Gudeon believes closer scrutiny of applicants' credentials for H-1 and L-1 visas will mean "foreign companies are going to find it very difficult to send certain people". And Mr Stein agrees that "the threshold for qualifying for H-1 status is being more strictly applied and in that sense it is getting more difficult to get into the US".

PROJECT MANAGER

CITY £28 - £35K + BONUS

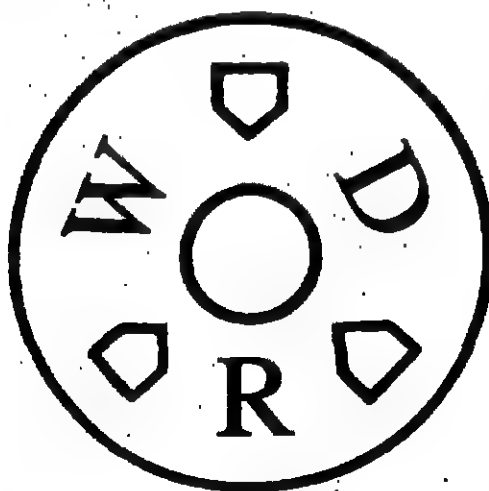
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Experience: A good all round knowledge of UNIX and C or alternatively the financial market. An understanding of communications devices would be desirable but not essential. More importantly though good man management ability with experience of leading teams is essential.

General: This position would suit someone with a strong personality wishing to move more into management, yet retain their technical involvement by being an important part of a growing team. The suitable candidate should also have the mental agility to work in a fast moving environment where the rewards are invariably high.

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The battle to win the right backing

The controversy over whether funds should be used for student places or research continues. The Oxford engineering department nevertheless has created two new courses, designed to meet the needs of industry

Professor Peter Wroth has one of the most enviable views in Oxford. His room, on the seventh floor of the engineering department's building, overlooks the University Parks, home of the university cricket club.

There is one problem which the professor, Head of Oxford's Department of Engineering Science and a member of the MCC, swears that he will solve "one dark night". The cricket pitch is partially obscured by a clump of trees. One can see the scoreboard and intermittent bits of play, but for the big picture, the strategy, you have to guess.

Something of the same kind of guessing game has been going on among academics about the Government's intentions towards science, pure and applied.

It is easy to see bits of the action, but by no means clear that the bits add up to a coherent whole. Professor Wroth's only quarrel with the Save British Science campaign, run by a fellow don, Denis Noble, Oxford's Professor of Cardiovascular Physiology, is that it should really be Save British Science and Engineering.

Growing numbers of undergraduates

If the Government has a policy towards engineering, Professor Wroth and his colleagues would argue, it is like the cricket in the Parks, pretty hard to discern. It seems to have half a policy — it wants to see the universities produce more engineering graduates, specifically the sort of graduates who can fill the growing number of vacancies in the electronics and computer-science industries. But, in prac-

tical terms, no one has looked much further than that.

That myopia perplexes Professor Wroth. On the one hand he is given extra money and encouraged to educate additional engineers. On the other, like just about everyone else in university science and technology, he is starved of research funds.

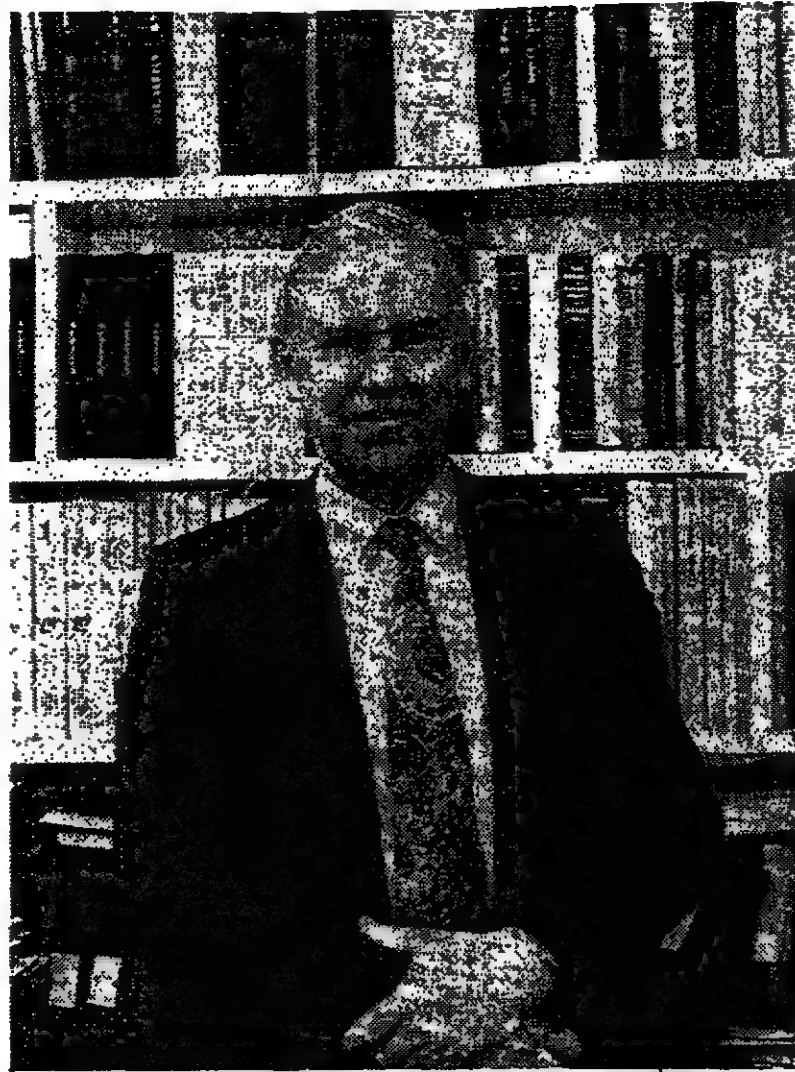
"I fear that they view the process of producing first degree engineers as an isolated thing that you can just arrange by laying on extra resources for that alone," he says. "It's diluting what a university is about."

Universities do not distinguish between teaching and research, says Professor Wroth; they go hand in hand. "Successful teaching of engineering depends on two things, on real industrial contact and on the latest knowledge coming through from research. I don't believe you can divorce the two."

Oxford's undergraduate engineering population is going to expand from 480 to 680 over the next four years as a result of the Government's determination (backed by extra money) to produce more engineers for the information technology industries.

That side of things is welcomed: some of the expansion plans were already drawn up even before the Government began to bang the information technology drum, and were just waiting for funds to see them launched.

But the negotiations over the special tranche of money being made available to cover a new building and extra staff for the new intake had an Alice in Wonderland quality about them which points up rather clearly the difference in views between politicians and bureaucrats on the one hand and academics on the other



Professor Wroth, the Head of Engineering Science, is perplexed — on the one hand, he says, he is given extra money and encouraged to educate additional engineers; on the other, like just about everyone else in university science and technology, he is starved of research funds. "It's diluting what a university is about," Universities, he adds, do not distinguish between teaching and research

Women are still in a minority in engineering, but more are entering the field. Second-year undergraduate Jillian Cruwys says she had no idea at school what engineering at university was like — "none of the teachers was much help". A special course at Southampton helped tip the balance for her and now, in Oxford's Engineering Science Department, she does not notice any discrimination



about the nature of university education.

Oxford was adamant. It insisted the new building should include research space for the new academics being brought in to teach the extra students. Those who held the purse strings did not see it that way, says Professor Wroth.

The University Grants Committee has just ruled that out and said "no, this money is simply for you to produce first degree graduates. We're not interested in funding research."

The upshot is that the university and the engineering department itself have to find a lot of money over the next two years to provide the research space for staff brought in to teach the new courses.

"That is an example of the attitude, which is a nonsense," says Professor Wroth. "They want us to expand and do the proper thing, but we're not being properly funded."

The changes in undergraduate teaching as a result of the push for more hi-tech engineers will be radical.

The university has started two new courses: Engineering and Computing Science; and Electronic and Structural Materials Engineering.

Parallel with these new courses, Oxford is extending its most basic course, engineering science, from three years to four.

"We believe that with the increasing pressure to bring more and more material into the course, our students sim-

ply had intellectual indigestion in their three years," says Professor Wroth. "Bright though they are, we felt that they did not really have time to absorb all the concepts and see their relevance and application. To cover the same material in a proper way with time for thought and digestion needed four years."

All that is positive and greatly welcomed, but Professor Wroth, like other academic engineers, worries deeply about what comes next. The Department of Engineering Science is one of the top research departments in the country (it was ranked "outstanding" in the recent UGC research rating exercise) and Professor Wroth does not worry that his senior, established colleagues are going to

disappear down the brain drain — the delights of Oxford academic life seem just that touch too seductive.

But the younger, more mobile people are a different matter, and they are the ones on whom the long-term future depends.

"What I'm really concerned about are the very bright people who have either just finished their first degree or their second degree. They look at the university system and say, even if they would like to be a part of it, 'what are the long-term prospects in the way of pay, facilities and research opportunities?'"

"So there's a negative response about staying on and doing university work. And then, separately, if they go and

work for some firm like GEC in their research and development labs, they'll not only have a salary up by a factor of two, but they may well have better resources in terms of equipment, computers, library support and so on. So we lose out both ways."

At the end of the day, says Professor Wroth, his biggest single problem is summed up in just one word — "resources" — not just cash but the right quality of people to teach and do research.

The dilemma can be reduced to simple arithmetic.

"If I can set things in perspective," says Professor Wroth, "the Engineering Council has been trying to get more resources for engineering and is quoting a

student/staff ratio of about 8:1 for departments doing a lot of research and 10:1 for those doing very little. We at the moment are something between 11.5 and 12...."

"Our staff/student ratio by any measure of what a university should be like is just too high and my colleagues are really very hard-pressed."

The professor claims to be untutored in politics "but from my rather humble reading of politics and what's going on, I don't identify anybody in the present government who really sees the long-term investment that the country must make in education, not just higher education. I'm equally concerned about their attitude to schools."

Malcolm Brown

Together
we're putting
clearer focus
into fibre
optics.

Only through research can truly significant progress in the application of technology be made, Plessey believes.

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On the basis that two heads have long proved better than one, the Allen Clark Research Centre — the principal Plessey research establishment — has worked with Oxford University's Engineering and Metallurgy Departments for over twenty years.

Among the pioneering results of this successful research partnership is a new development which can increase the number of telephone conversations or data transmissions carried by optical fibres.

As the diagram indicates, Oxford have used a lithium niobate crystal, containing small amounts of iron, to produce holographically a multilayer grating that compares to a pack of transparent cards.

Because this grating reflects light perpendicular to it only over a narrow range of optical wavelengths, the emission wavelengths of a laser are able to be controlled more closely.

The narrower wavelengths are selectively reflected into an absorber, and are now more stable and suitable for high capacity fibre optics transmission.

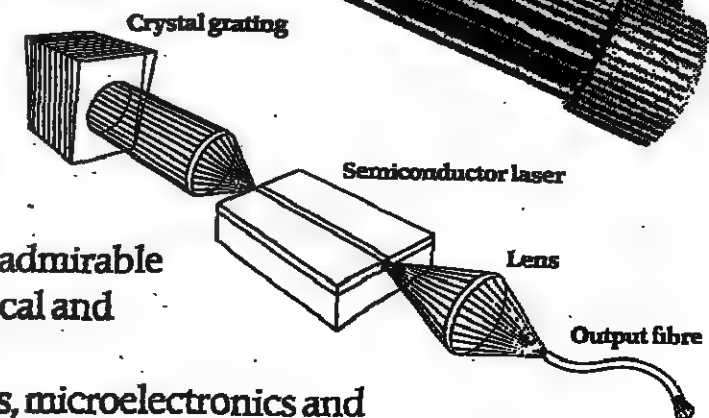
Through this research, with Oxford's admirable help, Plessey is able to sharpen the technological and business edge it holds.

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PLESSEY

The height of high technology



How women are engineering a quiet campus revolution

The days when the phrase "woman engineer" seemed almost a contradiction in terms have gone. Pockets of resistance and ignorance remain but generally the prejudiced attitudes that persisted to the 1970s have vanished.

Oxford's Department of Engineering Science has been steadily increasing the number of women recruited at undergraduate level — 22 in 1983, 41 last year — which was 25 per cent of the total intake.

Women now represent one in five of all engineering undergraduates. That still compares unfavourably with the figures for the university as a whole (where women now represent two-fifths of the undergraduate population), but compared with 10 or 20 years ago, is positively revolutionary.

Women are also making a greater impact in the research laboratories. Of the intake of 30 to 40 research students a year, five or six are women. The absolute numbers are not large, but 10 years ago, says Professor Peter Wroth, Head of the Department of Engineering Science, it would have been exceptional to have one.

There is prejudice in Oxford, but it is of a diffused kind, Alison Noble, aged 22, who won a first-class degree last year and is now doing research, says she still finds that women (and particularly those in all-women colleges)

are in some ways considered second-class people. But she has found no prejudice at all in the engineering department. Perhaps, she thinks, that lack of discrimination among her peers is a reflection of the fact that one tends to mix with people of like mind.

As for employers, she says, it may even be a positive virtue to be a woman — potential employers seem very keen to have women though "you're never quite sure whether it's to improve their statistics or whether it's a genuine interest in you."

Miss Noble says she does notice some differences in the way male and female engineers behave.

"Girls are willing to admit they're wrong and men aren't, normally. In practicals girls are quite willing to say 'I just don't understand, help me'. In a way that gives you the appearance of being a bit on the weak side, but the lads will quite happily sit playing

around and getting nowhere and just pretending that they do know what they're doing...and they don't."

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by some of the former single-sex women's colleges is clearly having an impact.

St Anne's and Lady Margaret Hall, for example, would not in the old days have encouraged engineering applicants because they had no engineering tutor in the college. "If a girl said 'I want to do engineering,' and they admitted her," says Professor Wroth, "she was then looked after, perhaps a little bit reluctantly, by a physicist or a mathematician who wasn't comfortable with being responsible for an engineer."

That's dramatically changed because Lady Margaret Hall and St Anne's have actually now got full engineering Fellows who are then going to be recruiting engineers for those colleges. Those colleges, because of their history, have got rather strong links with the girls' schools."

Another important factor in recruiting more women undergraduates is the so-called insight scheme, which is funded by the Engineering Industry Training Board and gives schoolgirls a week at university or polytechnic, learning about engineering.

Second-year undergraduate Jillian Cruwys, who did an insight course at Southampton University, says she had no idea at all before the course what engineering at university was like. "None of the teachers was much help," she says.

The insight course helped tip the balance for her. MB

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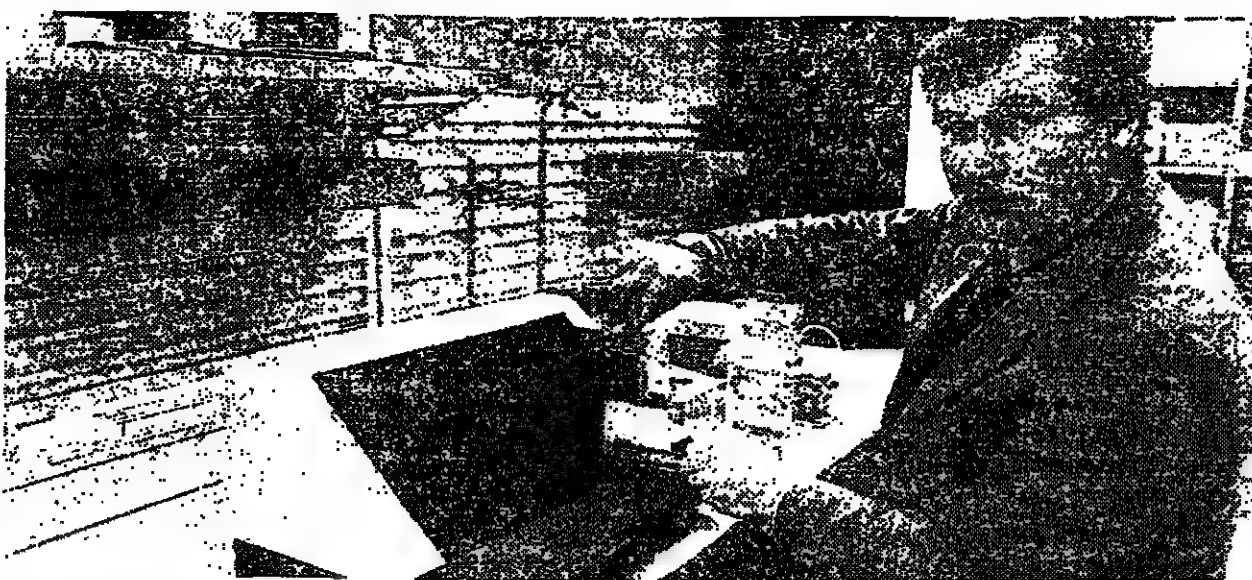
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Dr Brian Bellhouse: developing machines that ultimately will save increasingly scarce blood supplies

The AIDS crisis has created an unprecedented demand for uncontaminated blood supplies which in many instances medical facilities have been unable to supply.

With latest health department forecasts predicting that by next year the number of AIDS cases will have increased ninefold, a real urgency has been bestowed on the work being carried out by Dr Brian Bellhouse in the Department of Engineering Science's Medical Engineering Unit.

Dr Bellhouse, who has set up his own independent company to market his devices, is developing several machines whose ultimate effect will be to save increasingly scarce blood supplies.

In collaboration with the Oxford Blood Transfusion Service, a machine is being built which will be able to separate plasma from blood, through a special membrane filter.

Apart from greatly reducing the risk of viral contamination, the device will allow donors to give plasma alone, keeping the other ingredients of the blood which hospitals do not require but which are currently jettisoned after plasma extraction.

A machine which is already being sold worldwide allows doctors to test the quality of "platelets" in blood supplies.

These cells constitute a vital clotting mechanism whose death quickly compromises the value of the blood to patients undergoing serious surgery or cancer therapy.

By being able to test their

New urgency for studies in blood

strength, doctors are able to rationalize the use of blood supplies.

Dr Bellhouse said: "AIDS has made this sort of job that more urgent. If blood is in short supply, which it is, it must be used carefully and wisely."

There must not be wastage. There must not be over-prescription just to try to ensure that enough platelets get through."

The artificial membranes developed by Dr Bellhouse, again in conjunction with hospitals in London and Oxford as well as the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, Canada, allow blood to be oxygenated during open-heart surgery without the destruction to red blood cells caused by machines which bubble oxygen through the blood.

The work has major implications for the future of heart surgery and the use of life-support systems, especially on infants whose lungs are often ruined by being exposed to raw oxygen.

In the biochemistry laboratory, work is progressing, with the help of a major grant from the Wolfson Foundation, on building special "affinity columns", which will allow doctors to extract poisonous proteins from sick patients, again without having to waste large amounts of the patient's blood.

orthopaedic medicine.

Collaboration with the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre produced the Oxford Artificial knee in 1976, which was manufactured and further refined by Biomet, a Bridgend-based company.

About 1,000 operations have already been performed, paving the way for further development such as the use of porous coated surfaces for contact with the cut bone.

GK

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Next: the age of the everyday robot

More than 300 papers have been submitted to the world's first international conference on computer vision being organized at Oxford University by Professor Mike Brady, the head of Information Engineering. Only 50 papers were expected; the response reflects the level of interest being shown in the development of intelligent robots.

Several leading companies, with both civilian and defence interests, have donated large sums of money, and in some cases equipment, to help establish the research team Dr Brady is gathering together to investigate the field of "robotics".

The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Scientific and Engineering Research Council have spent £228,000 funding research into fine force control for an industrial robot, while British Petroleum's desire for accurate exploratory work in extreme locations and environments has made it adopt a key role in paying for the scientists working on sensor integration and artificial

intelligence. BP, Thorn EMI, GEC and some defence departments are funding parallel research into the development of an autonomous guided vehicle (AGV).

Though the Information Engineering course is only a year old, having been started by Professor Brady after his six-year stint as senior research scientist at

Why scientists are trying to score at molecular Lego

The assimilation of chemistry and electronics into "molecular electronics" is the pursuit of Professor Gareth Roberts, the Department of Engineering Science's Visiting Professor and simultaneously the research director at Thorn EMI.

A highly competitive field whose best-known product is the liquid crystal display unit on electronic gadgets, the subject has become the flagship of the Government's recently announced Link programme providing a £400 million bridge between industry and university.

Its advance over the last 15 years has already influenced everyday life, having improved greatly the efficiency of common machines such as Xerox duplicators.

Professor Roberts has experience in industry as well as in academic positions

The challenge now lies in the field of "super molecular electronics", where scientists hope to create stable, three-dimensional molecular systems which could replace two-dimensional molecular assemblies in computers and lead to massively improved capabilities in artificial intelligence.

Professor Roberts' research group at Oxford comprises eight people; that at Thorn EMI's scientific research unit at Hayes, in London, has 300.

The team at Oxford is engaged in what Professor Roberts described as "molecular Lego" through work on *Lungmair Blodgett* films and interest has centred on the potential for developing superior devices in a wide variety of fields, including infra-red detection and acousto and opto electronics and chemical sensors.

The scientific overlap between industry and university

creates its own results. Professor Roberts argued. Universities contact companies to invite them to fund certain projects, and companies realize the importance of keeping abreast of university research work.

But there are big differences. too: industry's commercial appetite and its experience of research management on a vast scale, involves different imperatives and time scales which have not always accorded well with universities' bent for "pure" research.

"The message has now got through that strategic research is very important. Of course, it is essential to make an allowance for erudite, long-term research, but when you have a country in a state like Britain, it's important to get the balance right."

"If you want to improve the gross national product, the best way is to develop high-technology products and sell them abroad."

"Industry has always managed to combine several disciplines, but I think this is happening in universities, too."

"There's a reorganization going on and the traditional compartmentalization of the university is breaking down."

Professor Roberts has experience in private industry as well as on academic and administrative positions such as the University Grants

Committee, and stresses the need for greater European collaboration on complicated projects such as high-definition television.

He is impressed, though, by the success generated by Oxford University's Department of Engineering Science in its collaboration with industry. His appointment as a professor funded by industry is pertinent, bringing to the university management capabilities required in industry.

The process of cross-pollination is furthered by industry-sponsored research scientists, who create access to information in both camps, and by the increasing number of CASE studentships where a postgraduate is jointly funded by a research council and an industry to undertake specific research.

Though Oxford has no specific "technology park" funded by industry, its physical proximity to the high-tech areas of the Thames Valley renders this largely unnecessary, Dr Roberts said. There is also the university's success in spawning its own commercial enterprises to take advantage of the product opportunities created by its scientists.

Dr Roberts said: "Oxford encourages academics in the production and marketing of their finds, and a number of names, such as Oxford Instruments, spring to mind."

"Scanning and optical microscopes were developed here by the Department of Engineering Science, while the British Technology Group makes most of its money from the patent on an antibiotic developed in the Life Science's Department."

Guy Ker

Research that takes on a Rolls-Royce gloss

The temptation to forget that students exist during the mental exertions required by advanced scientific research is firmly resisted by Professor Don Schultz, who works closely with Rolls-Royce in the development of high-pressure turbine engines.

His colleague, Dr Carlos Ruiz, is engaged in the field of blade containment, seeking to develop designs and materials for engine casings that will protect passengers from the kind of avionic disaster that occurred in Manchester in 1985.

The two men are engaged in work with crucial significance for the future of one of Britain's largest industries.

Despite this, or perhaps because of it, Professor Schultz recognizes the vital importance of teaching, and lists it with "professional pride" as the two greatest motivational factors behind his work.

The link between the large-scale research industrial project and the university undergraduate is vital, he said. The student grasps through the professor's work that the concepts and laws being learned play a vital role in how the "real world" is structured, and on leaving university he or she is better prepared for an industrial career.

The point helps to explain the kind of work that Professor Schultz does for Rolls-Royce, a company with a £2 million stake in the academic world.

His role is at the theoretical end of the development process, in this case establishing constants in the laws and dynamics of heat transfer.

By proving, through controlled experiments, how an engine will behave under certain conditions, "code



Professor Don Schultz: work on the development of high-pressure turbine engines

validation" is established and the design method can then be used by Rolls-Royce engineers without fear of error.

"If you have to modify the way an engine is being built midway through production, it is a disaster," Professor Schultz said. "The more the theory is validated, the better it is for us all."

"Rolls-Royce has a motto: 'Next time, get it right first time.' Otherwise it is phenomenally expensive."

In 1974, Professor Schultz and his colleagues developed a testing machine called the "Isentropic Light Piston Compressor", which simu-

lates engine conditions for testing components for up to a fifth of a second's duration — long enough to gauge heat-transfer patterns and aero and thermo dynamics.

The work he is about to embark upon with Rolls-Royce is commercially confidential and he will reveal nothing about it, apart from generalized hints about the history of engine design.

"The development of the engine is incremental," he said. "They are so well developed now that we are looking at fractional improvements in performance."

GK

Making more friends for the mighty micro

The microchip is everywhere in engineering — design, robotics, image processing, performance control — but industry still complains it is not getting enough computer-literate engineers.

Oxford's new four-year joint honours course on Engineering and Computing Science is intended to produce graduates who are trained not only to the highest level in the principles of engineering but also have a firm grasp of information technology.

Finding the mathematical keys to unlock language was one of the first steps in the development of computer programming. A significant contribution was made by the Programming Research Group at Oxford University's Computing Laboratory and it helped confirm the growing status of mathematics as an aid to solving practical problems in what has become the most phenomenal growth industry of the last decade. IBM was doing similar work in Vienna.

By developing a science and technology of programming so that people could write programmes which did what they were supposed to do, it was logical to want to produce the tools which effected these ends. The birth of "software engineering" led to the start of a computation course designed to give students a theoretical and practical understanding of how programmes are developed.

The Computing Laboratory saw the need to bridge the gap between engineering and this essentially mathematics-based development. University Grants Committee initiatives provided the wherewithal, and courses have been set up whose ultimate objective is to equip students with knowledge that will be vital to the future of Information Engineering.

For example, as computers are increasingly linked on tasks such as airline booking systems, there is a need for people who can describe ex-

fessional engineers simply do not know enough about developments in material sciences.

A two-year spell as chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority convinced Professor Sir Peter Hirsch of the pressing need to produce graduates who combined the skills of engineers with a thorough knowledge of the properties of the materials they were expected to work with.

Having acquired first-hand evidence of the expensive and potentially dangerous failures that had occurred when these properties were inadequately understood, he was, as head of the Department of Metallurgy and Science of Materials, in a position to take remedial action.

At the same time, the department's close relationship with the semiconductor industry, for which it under-



Professor Sir Peter: action

took extensive research, underlined the need for a similar approach in the field of electronics.

With the University Grants Committee prepared to back the development of new courses, Sir Peter tested the water.

A favourable response from companies like Austin Rover, Rolls-Royce, British Telecom and Alcan confirmed that industry strongly supported the idea, so a course on Electronic and Structural Materials was established.

The university's engineering faculty, which was traditionally reluctant to accommodate the teaching of materials if it meant engineering subjects being dropped, accommodated the new course.

According to Sir Peter, the collaboration has transformed the relationship between the two departments and created huge spin-offs in research and teaching for both subjects.

He said: "While materials scientists and engineers often work together on new projects, the lack of a common language has created enormous difficulties."

"Apart from the possibility of actual disasters occurring when materials fail, and apart from the financial disasters that ensue when materials don't last long enough to justify the cost of setting up production, there is also the need for industry to be aware of new materials, for example, ceramics."

Sir Peter stressed that this was particularly true in electronics, where scientists have to know that they can fabricate materials that behave in certain ways before they can develop new devices.

The first batch of 20 undergraduates is now midway through the first year of the course, which starts with engineering.

By the fourth year, the students will have to choose whether to branch into the specialized fields of electronic or structural materials. GK

Helping students manage in industry

Oxford's Engineering Economics and Management course has in some ways become a victim of its own success, according to one of its chief architects, Dr Nigel Slack.

By informing students about management, and by organizing six-month placements with industrial companies, the course exposes the students to what Dr Slack described as

the "shortcomings" in the way British industry regards and treats graduates.

Since candidates for the course have to have performed exceptionally well in their first-year engineering examination, they quickly resent not being taken seriously

during the placement and are therefore likely to be easy prey for jobs in management consultancy.

"A lot of industrial companies are very bad at how they exploit engineering graduates," said Dr Slack, who is responsible for placing

students in industry. "At the end of the course the graduates are under no illusions about what it's like to work in industry."

The ensuing loss to Britain's engineering industry is something Dr Slack greatly regrets, although he is keen to stress

that it is by no means universal. Since being set up in 1975 by Templeton College (formerly the Oxford Centre for Management Studies) in conjunction with the university, the course has produced up to 25 graduates a year, many of whom have pursued

careers in the engineering industry.

Students on industrial placement are required to work and report on a specific project, and their efforts are jointly assessed by the university and the company. The assessment is twice as important as the examination, which puts an added onus on the individual's personal qualities. Neither Simon Redvers, a fourth-year student who has just completed a project on ship-wiring cable with Pirelli General, nor Mark Lewis, on placement with Racal, seemed perturbed by this.

Both undergraduates said that undertaking a set project had given them a good idea of how the company worked. The methodology required to organize research within a company situation was useful to their academic skills, and had given them an insight into the importance of management in co-ordinating research and development with actual production.

According to Dr Slack, the course has helped the university take management seriously, both as a discipline and as a professional goal, while for the students it has helped redress what they both felt was a long-standing imbalance within the halls of British academia.

Said Simon Redvers: "People who want to study this kind of subject normally have to go to a polytechnic."

"It's a shame that at the top end of the educational spectrum there isn't a lot more taught about business."

GK

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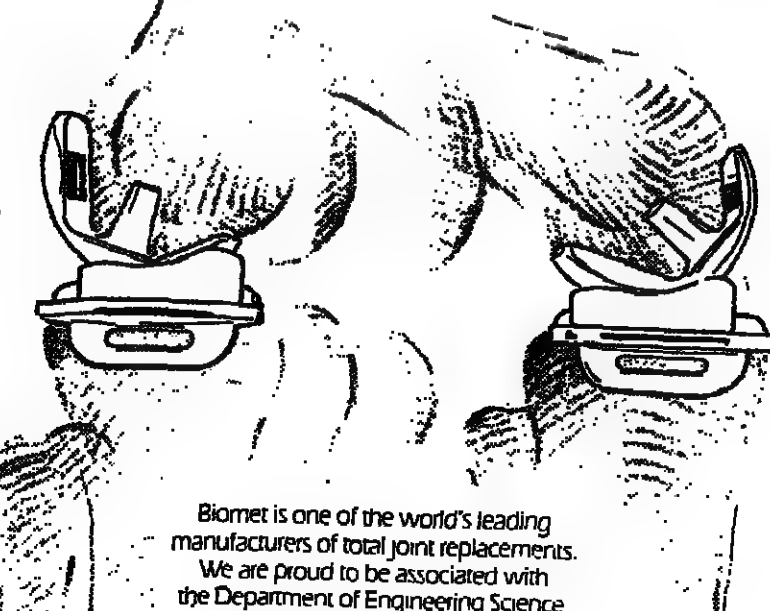
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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

HORIZONS

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career choiceBRIGHTON
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& Electronic Engineering

Head of Department

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Applications are invited from Electronic Engineers with professional and academic experience commensurate with the leadership and management of a large department operating courses at Honours degree and Post-graduate level within the Faculty of Engineering and Environmental Studies. Candidates must be active in research and consultancy. Exceptionally qualified candidates will be eligible for the award of a Professorship.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Personnel Department, Brighton Polytechnic, Mithras House, Monkscombe, Brighton BN2 4RT. Telephone Brighton (0273) 696635, ext 2536.

Closing date: 27 February 1987

Solicitor
to the Council
c. £16,000 p.a.

Applications are invited from qualified Solicitors with sound local government experience for this challenging post.

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The Babergh district covers an attractive part of South Suffolk and the Council has modern town of Hedingham 10 miles from Ipswich and within easy reach of the coast and London. Generous re-location expenses are payable in approved cases and property prices compare very favourably with the Home Counties.

Further details and an application form are available from: Personnel Services Officer, Babergh District Council, Corke Lane, Hedingham, Ipswich. Telephone (0473) 822801 Ext. 125.

Closing date: 4th March 1987.

Babergh

DISTRICT COUNCIL
South Suffolk

Anything to declare?

A video shows to newly-appointed executive officers in the Customs and Excise Department begins with a view of an officer at work at Heathrow airport, and the words: "This is the image of HM Customs and Excise as most people see it - the uniformed officer who asks embarrassing questions about luggage."

The tape continues by featuring five young officers: three engaged in visiting, respectively, a large trader claiming relief from excise duty, a manufacturer registered for VAT, and a wines and spirits warehouse; one discussing tariff classifications on the phone with an importer, and finally a uniformed officer at Ramsgate.

The uniformed branch has a high profile - particularly with the current concern over drugs prevention. Only recently, the Chancellor announced the authorization of 700 extra posts, most for customs work.

But the department has three responsibilities: customs, excise and VAT. The customs branch deals mainly with imported and exported goods - freight or personal baggage; excise with the control of dutiable goods inland; VAT is familiar to us all.

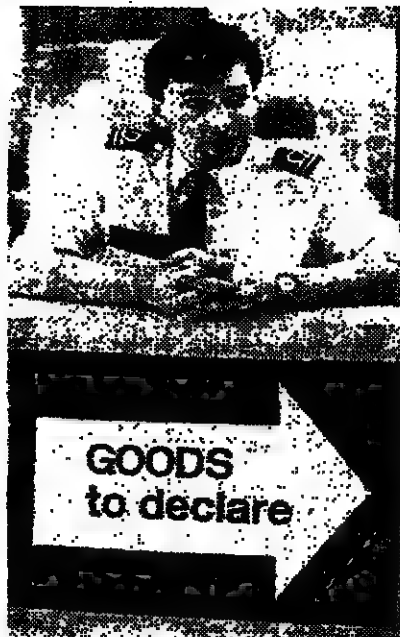
Each branch has a range of duties. Customs staff, in addition to manning the red and green channels, also check that incoming freight is properly declared, deal with yachts arriving along the coastline and do work for other government departments. Rabies control, for instance, is a joint responsibility with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: drugs with the Home Office.

A big effort is put into drugs prevention. Vehicles and ships are "rummaged" by officers in boiler suits. Suspects must be searched. Drug smugglers are an inventive lot - from the car driver with just enough petrol to get beyond the port and the rest of the tank filled with cannabis, to the carrier who swallows the drug.

Excise officers collect the duty due on betting and gaming, tobacco, spirits and petrol, and also administer the duty relief schemes available to traders. One officer might visit bookmakers to check payments of duty, followed by a bonded warehouse - literally taking samples of wine or gin to ensure that the strength is as declared and the correct rate of duty is applied.

Another, dealing specifically with exporters, might visit regularly to administer relief due on both imported components eventually to be exported in finished products and on fuel the company uses in its own foreign-going aircraft.

Some additionally act as customs and immigration officers at firms' private airports. VAT control officers spend 80 per cent of their time in firms, from the size of IBM to the corner shop, looking at the premises to see whether what they see



Customs and Excise
officers do more than
just stop you at
Heathrow and ask
embarrassing questions,
says Beryl Dixon

ties in with the records, and are worth their weight in gold to the Exchequer. Last year they discovered £500 million in undeclared duty.

These are the "out field" staff, working from regional offices, but the department employs over 25,000, some based in the large HQ offices in London and Liverpool, others in a smaller one in Southampton. Work at HQ is concerned with policy, personnel and staffing. Then there are specialist investigation units.

Nationally the country is divided into 21 "collections", most of which cover all three branches. Southampton collection with 1,200 staff is one of the largest. Headed by Collector Steve Jones, an assistant secretary in civil service grading, it contains five seaports on a coastline stretching from Poole to Eastbourne, a number of creeks with yachting traffic, three airports, 17 breweries, four VAT offices and an oil refinery where 10 excise staff are permanently based.

The collector has three deputy collectors - one for each branch. Mr Jones stresses that such a division is not necessarily typical. "I divide the responsibilities by function, whereas some collectors give their deputies a geographical area to supervise." Next in

the hierarchy come nine assistant collectors, each with a staff of senior and higher executive officers, assistant officers and clerical assistants.

The department uses its own titles but these are tied to civil service grades. Deputy and assistant collectors are equivalent to senior principal and principal respectively, while the assistant officers do the job known in other departments as clerical officer. It is the executive officers and above who are the managers and visiting officers. Lower grades assist them and do the clerical work, but in most offices also come into contact with the public, in person or by phone.

Richard Jemson, a uniformed executive officer at Portsmouth, has wide responsibilities. "Just look at that quay. We have to control everything happening out there." In the first half of his shift, three ferries had arrived, plus a load of unaccompanied cars requiring rummaging and freight vehicles to be cleared. "There's never time to sit still," he says.

Richard began as an assistant officer, dealing with arriving and departing ships, then moved to the export section. He got his promotion three years ago and became relief officer at a port, covering every job in staff absence. After two years he applied for a full-time preventive post.

He enjoys working with the public. "You meet people from all walks of life. Each passenger is different," he says - but also enjoys staff development work. In addition to supervising his own staff, he spends periods helping the collection's training unit, by training new entrants on the job.

Alison Fry is a higher executive officer with a varied career behind her. She began as an executive officer in the Southampton customs office, as an entry processing officer, dealing with commercial importations. Involvement with staff training in her next section led her to apply for a permanent training officer post. She enjoyed that. "I met everyone on their introductory course, and it was interesting to see whether they developed as I anticipated." Last August she was promoted and, at her own request, moved to a VAT office.

Richard and Alison joined because they wanted contact with the public, and both have felt an increase in public support recently. "We've had an image reversal. People now say to us, 'We're glad to see you are doing something about drugs'."

Executive officers like Alison and Richard are recruited centrally by the Civil Service Commission between the ages of 17½ and 45 with two A levels (or ten degrees) or are promoted internally. Clerical officers and assistants (five and two O levels respectively) may join at any age and are appointed locally by the collections.

Further information from The Civil Service Commission, Alconia Link, Basingstoke RG21 1JB.

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This post has become vacant upon the retirement of Group Captain LU Matthews.

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For administrative purposes the Emergency Planning Team is within the County Secretary's Department and is based in Carlisle. Applicants should have substantial administrative and organising experience at senior level, and a capacity to think constructively. The post requires close liaison with other Local Authorities, Emergency Services, Government Departments, and industrial and other organisations. Previous involvement in emergency management or a related field is essential. Essential Car User Allowance available.

Further details and application form from A. Fraser, County Secretary and Solicitor, The County, Carlisle CAS 812. Tel: (0228 23456 Ext. 2212.

Closing date for applications: 20th February 1987.

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The Chief Executive is the principal policy adviser on corporate matters and leads the Chief Officers' Team - so leadership, flair and interpersonal skills are essential. This opportunity will suit a highly motivated professional who can demonstrate an extensive background of successful public or private sector management.

Application forms and further details are available from Carol Cole, Personnel Officer, Personnel House, Church Street, Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 2SR. Tel: (0684) 262700, Extension 200. This closing date is 6th March 1987.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OPPORTUNITIES

The Qualifications Division of The Institution is expanding its activities in Professional Affairs and Membership Development and wishes to make two appointments which may be based at either the Headquarters in Rugby or the Westminister office in London.

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The Membership Development Officer will be expected to support the Director of Membership Services in expanding The Institution's membership base. This will require liaison with The Institution's Branches, Universities and Polytechnics and also with companies throughout the process sector.

This work will involve some travel within the U.K. and periods of time away from home. The successful candidate is likely to be a Chartered Engineer with recent experience in industry. Good communication skills are essential as is the ability to work to a strategic plan.

It is expected that the post will be full time situated and preferably based at the Rugby Headquarters.

INDUSTRY LIAISON MANAGER

The Industry Liaison Manager will be required to consult with senior level management in the process industries about their needs in professional development and training. The position might also involve the development of in-company courses in the U.K. and overseas. The successful candidate will be expected to market the profession of chemical engineering and also the services to members and industry provided by The Institution.

The successful candidate is likely to have had extensive experience in the process industries at management level, ideally with experience of training and professional development of technical personnel. As the appointment will initially be limited to tenure, it may well appeal to persons who are seeking or entering into early retirement. This appointment will involve regular travel in the U.K. and periods of time away from home. Good communication skills are essential.

This appointment could be based in London or Rugby.

Applications with full CV, including current salary level or expected salary level, should be sent to:

Mr D B Firth
Deputy Secretary
The Institution of Chemical Engineers
2 Gayfere Street
London SW1P 3HP.

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Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Department, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Telephone: 01-528 3512 (answering service 9.00am to 6.00pm).

Please quote Ref: R18

Closing date: 17th February 1987.

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Serious applicants, who should be below 45 years of age, should send a c.v. in the first instance to EITHER:
The Leprosy Mission, 50 Portland Place, London W1N 3DG
(for the attention of W.R. Edgar) OR:
Leprosy House, Causton Road, Colchester. Essex CO1 1PU (for the attention of G.F. Harris)

and an application form, job description and details of ILEP's work will then be sent to candidates ILEP wishes to consider.

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The Managing Director,
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London EC3R 7DQ.

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Grade PO4 - £15,600 - £16,749
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Croydon is one of the largest London boroughs, providing a full range of local authority services - including Education - and has a gross annual expenditure in 1986/87 of more than £250 million. The CIPFA statement on the Role and Objectives of Internal Audit has been adopted and there is a strong commitment to cost efficiency and value-for-money audit: the post has a specific responsibility for the co-ordination of this area of work. The Section makes extensive use of micro and mainframe computer facilities and applicants must have experience in this area. Successful applicant must have a keen mind, enthusiasm and the ability to respond quickly to situations and problems that may arise. It is also essential that applicants are able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the role of a modern internal audit section and a professional audit approach in a local authority.

For an informal discussion, contact Derek Keebler, Chief Internal Auditor, on 01-886 4433 Ext. 2070. Application forms are available from Jean Scott 01-750 5560, and should be returned to Director of Finance, London Borough of Croydon, Municipal Offices, Red Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 1BQ, by 27th February 1987.

CROYDON

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The present postholder (who is also the department's "Designated Officer", for which a package currently equal to 4 increments is paid), will retire not later than December 1988. Success in the post could bring the same reward. An early appointment is being made due to the impending maternity leave of an Assistant Solicitor.

For all applications forms, to be returned by 2nd March 1987, and further details contact Personnel Section, Stroud District Council, 100 High Street, Stroud, Gloucestershire GL8 2BB. Telephone: Stroud 0294 821111.

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Full details from and applications to:
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Newlands Dundas & Wilson, C.S.,
Solicitors,
25 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh EH2 4E2

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Closing date 27 February, 1987.

Bexley London
BoroughUNIVERSITY OF
KEELEDEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

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A full contribution to research and teaching in the Department is expected for this permanent appointment, which will be made on the Lecturer's scale (£28,020 - £35,700 per annum) at a point appropriate to age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, (Tel: 0782 631111 Ext. 4891).

Closing Date: 27 February 1987.

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Director

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Further details to a please from
The Administrative Officer, Wiltshire
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Continued on next page

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Closing date 23rd February 1987

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98 Park Street, London W1Y 3RJ.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEE & THOMPSON ENTERTAINMENT CONTRACTS SOLICITOR

Our client is a young, expanding, practice located in outstanding offices in the heart of the West End. They have a diverse range of clients within the entertainment industry, both corporate and individual.

They seek a lawyer, probably in his/her late twenties, with at least two years experience of commercial contracts, ideally relevant to the entertainment industry.

They are able to offer interesting work in a friendly environment. Good prospects and salary.

Please apply to Belinda Worlock, quoting Ref: C234 at Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405-6852.

REUTER SIMKIN

LONDON • LEEDS • BIRMINGHAM • WINCHESTER
RECRUITMENT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Personal/Research Assistant

Salary c.£14,000

The County Council intend to appoint a personal/research assistant to support the Conservative Group Leader and his Group on the County Council.

The main duties of the post will include:- Research in connection with present and possible future policies. Briefing the Leader and preparation of policy statements. Comparison of achievements with policy aims.

Initially, a fixed term appointment until 1st June 1989, the post will be located in Carlisle but the successful applicant will be expected to work closely with the Leader who lives in the south of the County.

The successful applicant will be a graduate (or equivalent) with the ability to communicate at all levels and to gather, assess and present information lucidly and concisely.

Further details and application forms from J.E. Barnett, Director of Economic Development, Economic Development and Corporate Policy Department, The County, Carlisle CA3 8NA.

Closing date for applications 20th February 1987.

Post open to both Men and Women.



CONVEYANCING

Commercial Property Lawyers are much in demand in London, but not all of the available work is of a particularly high quality. However, our client, a large Central London practice, has a strong property involvement. The workload is extremely varied, on behalf of a wide range of clients, and includes large-scale development matters; acquisitions and sales entailed by Company reorganisations; and the negotiation of the necessary financial arrangements. Such is the quality of work that our client requires a solicitor of several years standing, who is of the right calibre to join the partnership, and who merits the extremely attractive financial package available.

PLANNING

Town and Country Planning specialists are commanding high salaries in the Property Department of major London practices. A very well known City firm requires a young solicitor with experience of Planning Law in private practice or local government. Ideally the successful candidate will have around one year POE, accustomed to working in a team on large scale matters.

CORPORATE FINANCE

A medium sized City practice with an international clientele requires a solicitor of approximately twelve months POE. The successful applicant must be familiar with mergers and acquisitions, defence, related taxation and be capable of liaising with other parties.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY £NEB
A large City practice requires an Intellectual Property Solicitor of two to five years POE, preferably with a science degree. This is a growth area of the law and a knowledge of Computer and EEC matters would be ideal.

LITIGATION

An experienced solicitor is required by an eminent ECA practice to undertake a high quality workload of Landlord & Tenant litigation and other contentious matters on behalf of the firm's substantial Property clients.

Law Personnel
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281
(ansaphone after office hours)

Euro money seeks an ASSISTANT EDITOR

For its highly successful monthly magazine the "International Financial Law Review". Good degree, energy and enthusiasm necessary, some knowledge of law and finance preferred. An opportunity to write and travel. Write with CV to Richard Eason, Director, Euro money Publications PLC, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4A 3EX.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We have recently launched a major expansion programme. This has resulted in opportunities for an additional 4 young solicitors to work with us in our Intellectual Property Department. We have one of the country's leading practices in this area and are currently celebrating our 150th anniversary. Those appointed will be involved with substantial matters for prestigious UK, foreign and multinational clients. There will be exposure to all aspects of intellectual property law, with a particular emphasis on litigation and competition law.

To apply, you should be up to three years qualified and able to demonstrate academic and professional ability. We shall also be looking for experience of commercial litigation, although not necessarily in the intellectual property field.

To the right people we will offer an extremely competitive salary, together with a benefits package including BUPA.

**BRISTOWS,
COOKE &
CARPMAEL**

Please apply in writing to: I M Judge, Bristows, Cooke and Carpmael, 10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BP

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE HORSHAM MAGISTRATES' COURT APPOINTMENT OF COURT CLERK CC/PAN 5 - 9 (£10,167 - £11,673)

Applications are invited for the above posts from barristers and solicitors qualified in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Associates) Rules, 1979. Salary will be according to salary and qualifications. Persons appointed will be officiating regularly in the full range of Courts and will have administrative duties and contact with magistrates.

The post additionally includes court clerk duties at Crawley Magistrates' Court in necessary liaison with clerical staff of the Crawley Juvenile Court.

There is access to the London coast and countryside with excellent travel routes available.

The appointment is supernumerary and subject to the J.C.C. Conditions of Service as locally supplemented. A scheme provides allowance for removal, re-appointment and redeployment cases.

Confidential requests for application forms, including your envelope "COURT CLERK" accompanied by the names and addresses of two referees, one of whom should be a previous employer, should be made immediately to:

D. M. REDSTON,
Solicitor,
Clerk to the Justices,
Crawley & Horsham Divisions,
Magistrates' Court,
Woodfield Road,
Crawley,
West Sussex. BN11 1XF.

WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE CRAWLEY MAGISTRATES' COURT APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT COURT CLERK CC/PAN 5 - 9 (£10,167 - £11,673)

(both posts with Outer Fringe allowance of £213 p.a. for 18+)

Applications are invited for the above posts from barristers and solicitors qualified in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Associates) Rules, 1979. Salary will be according to salary and qualifications. Persons appointed will be officiating regularly in the full range of Courts and will have administrative duties and contact with magistrates.

The permanent post carries the requirement to officiate at all Courts in West Sussex. The other post additionally includes court clerk duties at Horsham Magistrates' Court as necessary.

The Crawley Division includes Gatwick Airport which provides a wide range of cases. There is access to the Sussex coast and countryside with excellent travel routes available.

Both appointments are supernumerary and subject to the J.C.C. Conditions of Service as locally supplemented. A scheme provides allowance for removal, re-appointment and redeployment cases.

Confidential requests for application forms, including your envelope "COURT CLERK" accompanied by the names and addresses of two referees, one of whom should be a previous employer, should be made immediately to:

D. M. REDSTON,
Solicitor,
Clerk to the Justices,
Crawley & Horsham Divisions,
Magistrates' Court,
Woodfield Road,
Crawley,
West Sussex. BN11 1XF.

ELMBRIDGE

PRINCIPAL SOLICITOR Up to £17,493 pa inclusive PLUS £3,500 Relocation Package PLUS Mortgage Subsidy PLUS Casual User Car Allowance PLUS Flexitime

We are looking for an experienced solicitor to fill this important third tier post based at our offices in Walton-on-Thames.

You will be responsible for the management of all aspects of the Council's Legal Division, comprising separate sections of Conveyancing, Common Law, Planning Law and Local Land Charges.

All that we ask is that you have previous Local Government experience at a Senior Level, together with an aptitude for staff management. For an informal discussion contact Mr. P. J. Green, Deputy Town Clerk on (0932) 228844 ext. 208.

For an application form and further details please contact the Personnel Section Elmbridge Borough Council, Town Hall, New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, telephone (0932) 228844 ext. 232 (ansaphone service). Closing date 13-2-87.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN & ST. ELIZABETH

UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY

ACCOUNTANT

Salary - Up to £12,500

The Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth is an independent hospital providing acute medical and surgical services which include Hospice care. Both charity and private patients are admitted.

In addition to taking control of the overall day-to-day management of the Finance Department, the successful candidate will assume responsibility for the accounting function of the Hospital including providing senior managers with monthly management information.

Applicants should be self-motivated and enthusiastic, preferably with some previous hospital experience.

For an informal discussion about this vacancy and an application form, please contact Mr. C. Board, The Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth, 60 Grove End Road, London NW8 9NH (Telephone: 01-286 5126).

Commercial Conveyancing

Central London £20,000 - £30,000 pa
Age Range 26 to 32

Our clients, a firm of solicitors, are well known specialists in property and commercial matters, carrying out large scale commercial conveyancing transactions for industrial, commercial, banking and institutional clients.

The firm has a high reputation and will only recruit Lawyers of the ability and experience to manage these demanding and innovative clients. Candidates must be commercial conveyancers who can demonstrate that they have been given responsibility for the sound completion of complex matters. Furthermore, candidates should be partnership material from the point of both commercial acumen and staff management capacity.

The firm is offering generous salaries which will be negotiated according to proven ability rather than age and there is scope for considerable earnings advancement. There is a range of benefits, and relocation assistance will be available in appropriate cases. Please forward a full CV including salary details in absolute confidence, quoting reference LM30 to Terry Fuller, at Spicer and Pegler Associates, Executive Selection, Friary Court, 65 Crutched Friars, London EC3N 2NP or alternatively telephone 01 480 7766 for a confidential discussion.



Spicer and Pegler Associates
Management Services

LESSER & CO SOLICITORS

We are an expanding firm based in Hampstead, London NW3 and in Stratford, London E15.

We have vacancies in each of the above offices for a conveyancing and litigation Assistant Solicitor.

The litigation position in the Hampstead office involves the development of what is presently a fairly small litigation department but with great potential, particularly for commercial and building litigation.

The conveyancing position in both offices will involve both domestic and commercial conveyancing, the latter particularly in Hampstead.

Early equity partnerships are envisaged for the successful applicants.

The salary will be attractive and there will also be a bonus scheme.

For interview please telephone Mr. Cheek at our associated Harrow office 01-864 5588.

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

CORPORATE FINANCE - MAJOR BANK c.£35,000 + Car + Banking Benefits

Our client, one of the UK's leading merchant banks, is seeking to recruit a top commercial lawyer to undertake the role of Corporate Finance Manager.

The successful candidate will provide advice and services to corporate and governmental clients in the UK and internationally on mergers, acquisitions, capital reorganisations and other corporate issues.

If you have at least 3 years corporate experience gained within a City practice, the ability to relate well to clients and the personal skills to lead a dynamic and professional team, please contact:

Claire Wiseman, Manager, Legal Division
GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY
31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5EJ
Telephone: 01-831 2288 (Daytime)
01-740 0289 (Evenings & Weekends)

Legal Consultants

Do you possess a sound and practical legal background?
Good communication skills?
Able to work with a highly motivated team?
Wish to apply your knowledge in a progressive and innovative legal service?
Can you contribute significantly to a growth-orientated company?

Then read on:
IRPC are market leaders in the provision of advisory, consultancy and legal cost indemnity services.

Exciting opportunities exist within our legal advisory department for legal consultants servicing both corporate and individual clients.

These positions represent an ideal opportunity for newly qualified Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Executives, Law Society or Bar Finalists to join our expanding team of legal consultants, enabling the successful candidates to apply their skills in unique and challenging posts. Vacancies may also be available on a part-time basis to operate within our out-of-hours service. Please quote ref: L.E.G.

A vacancy is also available for an individual wanting to specialise in personnel and employment law. This position does require some advocacy experience preferably gained through industrial tribunals. Commercial experience is an advantage. Please quote ref: PERL.

Salaries are negotiable according to qualifications and experience and include benefits commensurate with working within a major UK plc, IRPC being a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stewart Wrightson plc.

If you have a positive and dynamic approach to the law, good communication skills and a desire to work in a stimulating and invigorating environment, please apply in confidence, enclosing a full cv including present salary to Linda Bellis, IRPC Limited, Stockwell House, New Buildings, Hincley, Leicestershire LE10 1HW. Tel: Hincley 614349.



Part of the Professional Resources Limited Group of Companies

LEGAL COUNSELLOR

FROM £19,100 P.A., TAX-FREE*

The selected candidate will be required to draft various types of agreements such as Construction and Building Contracts, Design and Consultancy Agreements, etc.; to give legal advice on contracts/agreements, investment matters and other types of commercial contracts; administer contracts and prepare documentation.

The successful candidate is required to have LL.B. Degree and several years of experience as a Solicitor preferably in a government agency or corporate body.

Bahrain, an independent island nation situated in the Arabian Gulf is a commercial and banking centre for the Gulf area, with a large community of expatriate enjoying a high standard of living. Advanced medical services, quality educational facilities, varied sports activities, top restaurants and hotels, traditional historical and cultural aspects provide a rewarding life style for the discriminating resident.

Salary quoted above is at current exchange rate. Initial contract is for 2 years, renewable by mutual agreement with married (or bachelor) status entitlements. Benefits include among others, hard furnished accommodation, annual leave, air fares, medical care, educational assistance for children, etc.

To apply, please submit a detailed C.V. quoting ref. (P-0905-5-1-1) and the names and addresses of three professional referees to: Chief, Recruitment & Placement

Civil Service Bureau, P.O. Box 1066
Manama, Bahrain (Arabian Gulf)



**Ministry of Finance
& National Economy**

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC) promotes the provision of education and training, updating and retraining for those in, or preparing for employment, which both meets the need of industry, commerce, and the public services, and provides students with an intellectual challenge.

Administrative Officer, Standards & Review (Ref: S&R)
Following an internal promotion, we have an immediate vacancy for an Administrative Officer to undertake administration of work on the review, development and implementation of BTEC cross-sector curriculum policies.

Administrative Officer, Continuing Education (Ref: CE)
We have an immediate vacancy for an Administrative Officer to assist the Assistant Chief Officer and Education Advisory Officers in developing, promoting and servicing BTEC Continuing Education courses and units. A technical background would be an advantage.

Suitable applicants should have sound administrative experience, ideally in an educational environment, and should be educated to HND or Degree level.

Salary, according to age and experience, between £8-£14,000, plus a range of benefits.

Please send your Curriculum Vitae, by 24 February 1987, quoting the appropriate reference to:

Sally Mann
Recruitment Officer
BTEC, Central House,
Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH



1501 0000

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS



Use either your law degree or accounting qualification in the development of technical services and financial planning sales support.

Technical Services Life, Pensions and Unit Trust Products

Reigate, Surrey To £19,000 + Benefits

Crusader Insurance plc, owned by CIGNA Corporation, one of the world's most successful insurance companies is looking for two creative and dynamic professionals for its Technical Services Team.

You will need to have a background of at least 3-5 years experience of the life insurance industry, including linked life and pensions products. As key members of the team you will be responsible for the development of technical and financial planning services and training support for sales staff and intermediaries, related to both existing and new products.

These must be some of the most challenging and exciting life and pensions development appointments available at the moment, for which we will negotiate an excellent salary and benefits package.

Please apply in writing or by telephone to: Mr John Henney, Personnel Department, Crusader Insurance plc, Reigate, Surrey RH2 8BL. Tel: (07372) 42424.

CRUSADER Insurance plc CIGNA

Career opportunities for young LAWYERS

Wragge & Co. are a large, rapidly expanding firm, based in one modern office in the heart of England. We provide comprehensive legal services for a wide range of corporate organisations and private clients throughout the U.K. and Europe.

We need able and ambitious Lawyers to further our expansion in the following areas:-

COMPANY & COMMERCIAL

General advice to clients on company and commercial matters, including Full Stock Exchange listings and U.S.M. flotations. In addition there will be opportunities to deal with take-overs, management buy-outs, banking and corporate finance, venture capital funding and joint ventures. This is an extremely varied and stimulating area that will offer the right person career development whilst broadening their experience and responsibilities.

LITIGATION

The work will involve banking, building contracts, intellectual property and other areas of general commercial litigation.

Applicants are likely to have gained the relevant experience in the City of London or a large provincial firm.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Our commercial property department has a heavy bias towards development work acting for a number of substantial developers and institutional investors, as well as providing property services and advice to our other corporate and business clients. This will include development agreements, joint ventures, funding and project management in addition to the usual acquisitions, sales and lettings.

Applicants should preferably have at least one year's post qualification experience in private practice. However, we are also keen to hear from more recently qualified Solicitors who could play an important part in our future growth plans.

We offer a very attractive salary with excellent prospects and assistance with relocation to this surprisingly pleasant part of the country will be given, if appropriate.

If you wish to meet us for an initial informal discussion, please write with career details and current salary to:-

C.W. Hughes, Wragge & Co., Bank House, 8 Cherry Street, Birmingham B2 5JY. Telephone: 021-632 4131.

Wragge & Co

A MEMBER OF THE M5 GROUP OF INDEPENDENT REGIONAL LEGAL PRACTICES.

Join in our success

We are one of the largest firms of solicitors in the South West and growing all the time. Expansion at our Plymouth office means we have vacancies for young qualified solicitors in the following departments:

EMPLOYMENT: We need an assistant to join an existing team dealing with employment work. Experience in the preparation of documentation and a knowledge of pension schemes would be an advantage.

LITIGATION: Both our professional negligence and personal injury teams are looking for young lawyers of outstanding ability and enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY: A commercial conveyancer, preferably with experience in all aspects of development and financing agreements, is required to join this expanding department.

COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL: Our company and corporate finance department requires a young assistant with sound knowledge of company law and an interest in the development of general financial and corporate advice.

PERSONAL TAX PLANNING: An assistant is needed for this expanding department to provide clients with technically complex advice, particularly on capital tax planning.

INSOLVENCY: This department needs an assistant with a particular interest in contentious insolvency and security realisation.

AGRICULTURE: We need a young conveyancer with broad, basic experience of property work who would like to become more involved in agricultural matters.

While personal skills and enthusiasm are important, academic ability is essential. So if you have around two years' post-qualification experience and, like us, the determination to succeed, call John Price on 0752 266633, or write to him at Bond Pearce, 1 The Crescent, Plymouth PL1 3AE.

BOND PEARCE
A member of the M5 group

Head of Department of Law

Salary Scale: Head of Department
Scale 6 £19638 - £21639 per annum

This post, which will become vacant on the retirement of Penny Oliver, the present Head, in the summer, calls for a dynamic person to lead an established team of lecturers providing a wide range of degree, professional and servicing courses in the field of legal studies. The department has a recognised reputation for its programme of professional education, and the successful candidate will be expected to provide strong academic leadership which will maintain and extend this reputation. In particular, we are looking for someone who will develop the work of the department both within and outside the Polytechnic, in the context of a rapidly changing social and economic environment. Candidates should have relevant academic and professional qualifications, with a proven ability in teaching, research and administrative organisation.

For further information and an application form, to be returned by 27 February 1987, please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY or ring Bristol 656261 ext 2216 or 2217. Please quote reference number L/146 T in all communications.

Avon is an Equal Opportunities Employer and considers applicants on their suitability for the post regardless of sex, race, disability or sexual orientation. County of Avon Education Services.

Bristol Polytechnic bbb

TEACHERS' BUILDING SOCIETY



CHIEF OFFICE STAFF SOLICITOR

Scale: £14,400-£17,808 + Benefits

This is an opportunity for a young solicitor to work with an energetic management team handling law within the commercial operations of a building society. Immediate duties will involve work with the wider powers granted to building societies and consumer credit legislation.

The location is in ideal surroundings at our Wimbourne Chief Office and reasonable removal costs will be met. An attractive benefits package will be offered to the successful candidate which will include: concessionary rate mortgage, car, BUPA cover, staff performance bonus scheme and excellent pension and life assurance arrangements.

Please apply with C.V. giving details of experience and current salary to:- David Smalley, General Manager, Teachers' Building Society, Alenview House, Hanham Road, Wimbourne, Dorset. BH21 1AG. Tel: 0202 887171.

Company Solicitor (Thames Valley)

£ + Banking Benefits plus Car

We are a national Finance House and subsidiary of an international Banking Group. We are seeking an experienced solicitor (male or female) to head up our already well established Legal Department.

Probably in your early thirties you will have several years sound commercial experience, some of which will have been gained within a Finance House. You will need to demonstrate a thorough understanding of relevant commercial legislation and in particular the Consumer Credit Act. Commercial awareness, the ability to communicate to all management levels in clear and concise terms and the managerial skills to lead a professional team will be vital to success.

An excellent benefit package will be offered including Car, Preferential Mortgage and Loan facilities, Private Health Insurance, Non-Contributory Pension and relocation assistance where necessary.

Please write including details of experience, age and salary to: P.H. Preston, Personnel Manager, British Credit Trust Ltd, British Credit House, High Street, Slough, SE1 1ED.

British Credit Trust Ltd

A Bank of Ireland Company

Meredith Scott

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY to £23,000
Solicitor, minimum 1 year qualified sought by major EC4 practice for range of quality work.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL to £28,000
Medium EC4 firm seeks solicitor with experience of corporate acquisitions, finance and disposal work.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION to £25,000
Solicitor, preferably 1 to 4 years admitted with good qualifications and preferably languages required by major EC1 firm.

NON CONTENTIOUS to £20,000
City practice seeks young solicitor with experience of residential/commercial property and probate. Excellent ship prospects.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY to £18,000
Well established Inns practice seeks solicitor with up to 2 years related experience. Science degree qualification desirable.

Meredith Scott Recruitment
17 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA
01-543 0055 or 01-541 3897 (after office hours)

AMBITIOUS SOLICITORS SEEKING A CHANGE?

Do you feel the need for
a change in direction?

Do you seek a more
varied life?

If so, we have opportunities which could provide an answer. In particular, in the field of **COMPANY LAW AND BANKING**, we can offer a variety of corporate and banking work, with international capital markets involvement.

Having said that, we can also offer places in these expanding areas:-

- ☐ TAX ☐ PENSIONS ☐ PROPERTY
- ☐ COMMERCIAL & TRADE LAW
- ☐ COMMERCIAL LITIGATION
(Particularly landlord and tenant, shipping and employment)
- ☐ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
- ☐ EEC & COMPETITION LAW

We offer the benefits and back-up associated with a major international City practice.

If you would like to see and learn more please write in confidence (with a CV), specifying your area of interest, to: Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

MAPLES and CALDER CAYMAN ISLANDS

We are a well-established and expanding international legal practice based in the Cayman Islands.

We need two lawyers to join our team advising a dynamic and interesting international clientele on corporate, commercial, banking, insurance and private trust matters all of which involve international aspects.

The successful applicants will:

- be highly motivated and looking to receive the rewards of hard and exciting work;
- have a good honours degree;
- have perhaps one or more years relevant post qualification City experience.

Their starting salaries will be amply commensurate with their ability and experience and will in no event be less than £40,000 per annum.

There are no personal taxes in the Cayman Islands and living conditions are very attractive.

The prospects are excellent.

For further details please write by air mail, with your curriculum vitae, to:-

MAPLES and CALDER (Ref: at)
Cayman International Trust Building,
P.O. Box 309,
Grand Cayman,
Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.

COMPANY/ COMMERCIAL WC2

Due to continued growth, the company commercial department of this medium sized firm seeks two high calibre solicitors between 0-3 years qualified. The work is varied and clients include both private and public companies. Applicants must have impressive academic records and have served good commercial Articles.

PROPERTY LAWYERS EC2

Medium sized City practice seeks a Solicitor with two to four years post qualification experience of commercially related property matters. Candidates should be familiar with such aspects as landlord and tenant, commercial leases, development and planning agreements. Salary according to age and experience and good prospects for the right candidate.

For details of these and other vacancies please contact John Collier or Judith Farmer.

BANKING PRIVATE PRACTICE CITY

We are acting on behalf of several established City firms which seek additional solicitors, 0-5 years qualified, for their banking departments. Outstanding newly qualified solicitors wishing to make a career move will be considered though some previous experience is an obvious advantage. Salary according to experience. Excellent prospects.

CAPITAL MARKETS From £22,000 + Bens

We are currently recruiting on behalf of several Merchant Investment and International banks, who seek qualified solicitors to join their expanding capital markets groups. Applicants should have excellent academic credentials and will ideally have post qualification experience in the international finance division of a leading City firm.

BADENOCH & CLARK

THE LEGAL AND FINANCIAL RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS
16-18 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON EC4.
TELEPHONE: 01-583 0073

Meredith Scott

Commercial Conveyancing Solicitor
up to £25,000

Established for more than a century with prestigious West End premises, this commercial practice is enjoying a period of expansion. The property department has played an increasingly important role in the development of the practice. In recognition of this trend and to help sustain it, our client wishes to appoint a young and energetic solicitor specialising in commercial conveyancing.

The successful applicant will have gained sufficient in depth experience of a wide range of commercial property work to be able to work autonomously and possess the personality to instil confidence in work colleagues and clients alike.

In recognition of the successful applicant's abilities an attractive salary is offered as well as a stimulating workload of high quality, and subject to performance and compatibility genuine partnership prospects.

Meredith Scott Recruitment
17 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA
01-543 0055 or 01-541 3897 (after office hours)



THE Virgin
Music Division
requires a qualified
**SOLICITOR or
BARRISTER**

to work in London (W10) starting as soon as possible

The successful applicant will be actively involved in the negotiation and drafting of music publishing, recording related contracts and licensing agreements as well as day-to-day administration and advancing departments on the many questions that may arise in the running of a record music publishing company. We are only interested in applicants with at least one year's post-qualification experience and experience in the music industry would be a definite advantage.

Salary negotiable.
Please apply in writing enclosing C.V. to:
Josephine Nestor
VIRGIN RECORDS
Kensal House
553-579 Harrow Road, London W10 4RH

Continued on next page

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Corporate Counsel

Opportunity for a Solicitor with a world leader in telecommunications

Benefits package includes car

Northern Telecom, the world's leading supplier of fully digital telecommunications systems, currently seeks candidates to fill a key appointment in the UK. It offers real opportunity for personal and professional growth in an environment in which both individuals and innovation thrive - a factor which has placed Northern Telecom at the forefront of advanced technology. Candidates should be fully qualified solicitors, with a minimum of three years' diverse corporate and commercial legal experience with

a multi-national company or major firm. Knowledge of EEC law would be ideal. This highly responsible position offers a wide range of challenging and stimulating commercial and corporate work. Based in our Maidenhead offices this position attracts a salary which fully reflects its importance to the company and is accompanied by an extensive benefits package. Please submit a detailed C.V. to:

Carol Ward,
Director - Personnel,
Northern Telecom plc,
Exchange House,
Market Street,
Maidenhead SL6 8YZ.
Telephone Maidenhead
(0628) 33211.

nt northern telecom

THE SOLICITORS COMPLAINTS BUREAU

INVESTIGATION OFFICERS

UP TO £17,000 pa

The Solicitors Complaints Bureau, which was set up by the Council of The Law Society to improve the independence and quality of the handling of complaints against solicitors, invites suitably qualified applicants for the position of Investigation Officers.

The purpose of the posts is to process complaints received from the public and the profession, from initial analysis to presentation to the Committees for decision. Working with other members of a team you will research and check each case, and organise any necessary remedial sanctions.

The Bureau is interested in hearing both from admitted solicitors and from graduates with experience of working in a solicitor's office and, preferably, having attended the course for The Law Society's Final Examination. While a legal background is required, either through examination or experience, you will need to be articulate, good at administration and have the skills to analyse facts and opinions in order to conduct investigations as fairly as possible.

Salaries on appointment will be appropriate to your qualifications and experience.

If you'd like to find out more about these opportunities for making an important contribution to the profession, please write enclosing your cv to Joyce Collinson, Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

THE SOLICITORS COMPLAINTS BUREAU

REPORT WRITERS

UP TO £20,000 pa

On 1st January 1987, Section 1, Administration of Justice Act 1985 came into force and the Bureau now has powers to investigate complaints of "shoddy work". The Bureau wishes to recruit further Report Writers to consider solicitors' files called in for examination where it is alleged that the work was not of a reasonable quality.

As a Report Writer you will prepare reports on solicitors' files recommending appropriate action. These reports must be accurate, thorough and balanced and a clear and concise analysis of each case is essential. You will analyse the quality of work performed by solicitors and make an assessment of their competence. Where the work is not up to an acceptable standard you will recommend whether the solicitor's bill of costs should be reviewed or action taken to rectify any mistakes.

To handle these tasks the Bureau is looking for admitted solicitors and legal executives with some ten years private practice experience and with a wide knowledge of the law and preferably with specialist experience in at least one area.

Salaries on appointment will be appropriate to your experience. All posts are at the Bureau's office in London.

If you'd like to find out more about these opportunities for making an important contribution to the profession, please write enclosing your cv to Joyce Collinson, Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Commercial Lawyers

Specialise within the broad commercial area of our practice.

We are looking for lawyers with corporate or commercial experience to join the working groups in the commercial sector of our firm.

The work:
* is responsible;
* is varied and interesting;
* involves team work particularly on major projects;
* combines specialisation with general commercial practice.

A good academic qualification, some experience and a practical approach to commercial problems are essential. Your salary would reflect these factors and would be competitive.

You would deal with a wide range of commercial agreements and business situations yet would be able to specialise in one of the following:

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS such as:

- * buying and selling companies and businesses;
- * management buy-outs;
- * reconstructions and re-organisations;
- * joint ventures.

INSOLVENCY

All aspects of insolvency work, advising both insolvency practitioners and the business community in relation to:

- * receiverships;
- * liquidations;
- * administrations;
- * corporate recovery.

We are interested in solicitors with up to three years' experience since qualification. Please write in the first instance with short details, your salary to date and indicating your particular area of interest to:
Hilton Wallace, Lovell White & King,
21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY.

Lovell, White & King

Commercial Lawyer

Branded Consumer Goods - Food

Nestlé, one of the world's foremost food manufacturing groups, famed for such brands as Nescafé, Crocette & Blackwell, Findus, Libby and Carnation, are seeking an experienced Solicitor or Barrister who has expertise in the legislation affecting consumer goods.

We are seeking a qualified candidate, early in his or her career, with a good general legal background, who wishes to enhance their existing knowledge in this field. Previous experience in the manufacture, marketing/advertising and sale of branded food products would be a distinct advantage in conjunction with experience in trademarks.

In addition to dealing with food and drugs work, the successful applicant will also contribute to advising on general contractual work.

Based at Head Office in central Croydon, you can expect a competitive salary and benefits package, including a company car and assistance with relocation if necessary.

Please send a detailed C.V. (including a telephone number where you can be contacted - with discretion) and an indication of your current level of remuneration to:
Mrs. L. C. Stuart, Personnel Officer,
The Nestlé Company Limited,
St. George's House, Croydon,
Surrey CR9 1NR.

Alternatively, telephone 01-686 3333
(ext. 2763/2299) for an application form to complete.



Nestlé

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PERTH circa £17,000 PLUS EXCELLENT COMPANY BENEFITS

THE COMPANY

Based in Perth, Scotland, General Accident is one of the major UK insurance companies, employing more than 16,000 people in 45 countries worldwide. Known as the "Gateway to the Highlands", Perth lies within easy reach of all Scotland's major cities. The area offers excellent sporting and leisure facilities, as does the company's own modern sports complex with swimming pool and squash courts.

THE JOB

The Corporation's Secretarial Department, which is responsible for the company's secretarial, legal, pensions and related administrative matters, is seeking a solicitor or barrister to help deal with an increasing volume and range of legal work.

Reporting to the Deputy Secretary and Legal Manager, the successful candidate will have a practical and constructive approach to handling a wide range of legal problems, primarily in the area of commercial, company and insurance law. In particular, the successful candidate will be responsible for advising on the growing area of pensions legislation and therefore some experience of pensions law will be an advantage. The job offers prospects of career development beyond the post advertised.

THE BENEFITS

The Corporation is offering a comprehensive range of staff benefits including attractive house purchase facilities, help with relocation expenses where appropriate, non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes.

Please write giving details of career and qualifications to:
The Staff Superintendent (Head Office)
Personnel Department
General Accident, Pitheavlis, Perth PH2 0NH

General Accident

Commercial Lawyer

Major British Engineering Group

Manchester

Sustained and rapid growth and development creates the demand for an additional Commercial Lawyer to join the in-house legal department of our client, a world leader in the supply of engineering and project management services, primarily to the chemical process and nuclear industries.

Key job elements will involve drafting and negotiating multi-million commercial contracts, arranging of project finance and insurance, and will include some short overseas visits.

The role demands a solicitor or barrister, aged up to early 30's, with at least 3 years' post-qualification experience. Previous industrial or commercial experience will be a

distinct advantage.

We will offer an attractive salary to the right candidate which will be supplemented by an attractive large group benefits package and relocation assistance, where appropriate. Career prospects across the group are genuinely first class.

To apply, please write with full C.V. to Confidential Reply Service, Ref APC 707, Austin Knight Advertising UK Limited, 35 Peter Street, Manchester M2 5GD.

Applications are forwarded to the client. Companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

Austin Knight Advertising

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You are working in a climate of unparalleled change and uncertainty about the future. We understand that.

While involving you in exciting and challenging work, we can offer you a secure and well-paid future with prospects of early partnership; there is a growing need for real experts in the international commercial community.

We handle an increasingly wide variety of cases which are mostly contentious and intellectually demanding.

If you are enthusiastic and ambitious but still care about the atmosphere in which you work, speak or write to our consultant, Mrs. Indira Brown, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Telephone 01-222 5555, or after hours between 8pm and 9pm 01-480 6666.

CLYDE & Co

ALPS

ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LTD
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3576 Telex 887374



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CITY OF LONDON

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We invite applications from Barristers or Solicitors, in their mid-20's, with at least 2 years' experience in the practice of commercial or criminal law and a sound understanding of the financial services legislation. The successful candidate will assist the Head of Department (a Barrister) in ensuring the Group's compliance within the statutory and regulatory framework laid down in the wide range of financial services enactments. This will encompass keeping abreast of a constant flow of information, identifying complex legal and regulatory issues and, liaising closely with departments, ensuring compliance procedures are followed and monitored. This challenging and increasingly important field requires excellent communication skills, coupled with sound judgement and an appetite for work in a fast-moving environment. Initial salary negotiable £17,000-£19,000 + subsidised mortgage + bonus + contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA. Applications, in strict confidence, under reference CE132/TT, to the Managing Director.

ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LTD, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
TELEPHONE: 01-588 3576 or 01-588 3576. TELETYPE: 887374. FAX: 01-256 8581.

CNT COMMISSION FOR THE NEW TOWNS

SENIOR LEGAL OFFICER

NT Grade VIII
Salary £13,116 - £14,121 p.a.
(including London Weighting)

The Commission is responsible for the management and disposal of substantial commercial, industrial and housing assets in thirteen new towns. A vacancy has arisen in the Legal Department of the Commission at its Headquarters Offices in Victoria, London for a Solicitor/Barrister to advise and conduct matters of a litigious nature. This will include debt collection, Landlord and Tenant disputes, Building Construction Defects and Repossession Actions.

The post is superannuable and conditions of service include £30 Lunch Vouchers per month, free Accident and Life Assurance and assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate.

Further details and application forms available from and to be returned to:-

Director of Finance, Admin & Legal Services,
Commission for the New Towns, Glen House,
Stag Place, Victoria, London SW1E 5AJ
Tel: 828 7722 Ext 319/307 between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm.
Closing Date: 2nd March 1987.

Mirror Group Newspapers

NEWSPAPER LAWYER

Barrister/Solicitor to advise on all aspects of newspaper/magazine publishing.

Salary commensurate with previous experience starting at not less than £27,500. Company Car, excellent pension, BUPA and other fringe benefits.

Written applications and full C.V. in strictest confidence to:-

The Director of Legal Services,
Mirror Group Newspapers
(1986) Limited,
Holborn Circus, London EC1P 1DQ.

MOSSOPS

Assistant Solicitors, Legal Executives and Articled Clerks

Urgently required to assist hard pressed partners in six offices in Surrey and Hampshire.

One Solicitor will have an interest in litigation, particularly matrimonial. All applicants will be expected to contribute to the development of this expanding practice. Salary negotiable. Excellent prospects for the right applicant.

Apply with CV to Kevin Todd of Mossops,

32 Cove Road, Cove, Farnborough, Hants GU14 0EN or telephone Farnborough (0252) 543341.

West Oxfordshire

We are a progressive firm with seven offices in Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire. We need a young non-contentious solicitor to assist our busy team at Carterton. Substantial salary and prospects. Please contact:

David Bower
Bower & Bailey
Streatfield House, Carterton,
Ox. OX2 2TA
(0853 44227)

GLASTONBURY: SOMERSET

Assistant Solicitor required for small country practice for general work including conveyancing, probate and litigation. Partnership prospects. Would suit newly qualified solicitor. Please apply to:
Messrs Austin & East,
11 Chaffwell Street,
Glastonbury,
Somerset BA6 8DL
(Just N10G).

GUILDFORD CHAMBERS

Applications are invited in confidence from barristers with a minimum of five years experience of general civil work. Replies to S J WIDDUP, 29 High Street, Guildford, GU1 3DY. Tel: 0463 39131.

Continued on next page

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

There's never been a better time to prosecute at court

Throughout England and Wales the recently formed CPS is recruiting high-quality professional lawyers to work as Crown Prosecutors. The Service, which is designed to effect greater consistency and fairness in criminal law, has given increased responsibility to its Prosecutors who are now able to exert more influence in criminal proceedings than ever before.

We are looking for some very special qualities in our new recruits: you must have good powers of analysis and judgement as well as an eagerness to get to grips with thorny legal problems. You must also be able to negotiate constructively with other agencies, such as the police and court staff, and be mature enough to handle a heavy and challenging caseload.

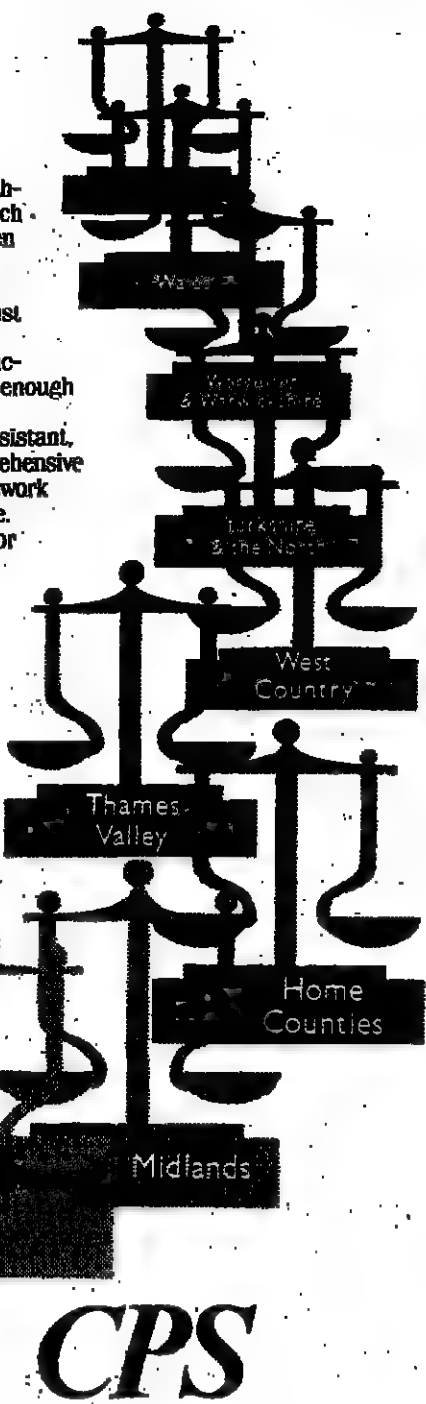
Whether you're a Barrister, an Assistant Solicitor or a Justice's Clerk's Assistant, you should consider the opportunities created by the launch of CPS. Our comprehensive training in advocacy and criminal law together with the sheer variety of casework will promise a valuable career move and arm you with a wealth of experience.

We have current vacancies for Senior Crown Prosecutors in London and for Crown Prosecutors in London and many counties in England and Wales. We would expect to be able to satisfy the wishes of any successful candidates with strong preferences as to their initial location.

Starting salaries in the range £11,130 - £15,900 (Crown Prosecutors) or £14,315 - £19,465 (for Senior Crown Prosecutors) depending on experience. London weighting up to an additional £1465 is also paid where appropriate and there are opportunities for promotion to more senior positions.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 March 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(3)942.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer



CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE

NABARRO NATHANSON

As part of our continuing expansion we are looking for a number of solicitors to join us in our new offices when we move in the Spring.

Company and Commercial Lawyers

Opportunities are available to a number of candidates to participate in a wide variety of specialised high quality UK and international financial and corporate work. (Quote ref. CB)

Property Lawyers

Experienced applicants with a commercial approach to property transactions are sought for a variety of key positions in one of London's leading property departments. (Quote ref. DB)

Tax and Trust Lawyers

We are seeking experienced applicants to join our team of lawyers and accountants specialising in all aspects of corporate and personal taxation and trusts. (Quote ref. RG)

Litigation Lawyers

Lawyers with experience in commercial litigation, landlord & tenant or building contracts disputes are required for our expanding litigation department. (Quote ref. SC)

Our work is interesting, high value and international. We offer top London salaries and exhilarating working conditions to young lawyers with up to five years post-qualification experience.

If you are ambitious to succeed in a major firm and would like to work as part of a small enthusiastic team in a pleasant environment apply with full CV to:

John Hare
Nabarro Nathanson
76 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6NR.
Telephone: 01-930 8444



COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

High Profile Positions - Major Multinational Corporation

The parent is one of the world's largest multinational corporations: the Company employs over 2000 people in the UK and is a household name in the manufacturing and trading of its product range. The sector in which the Company operates is fiercely competitive and presents greater challenges than perhaps any other industry.

The retailing arm of the Company has enjoyed significant investment during the past year. A major reorganisation of its retail outlets is underway, providing extensive scope for experienced, commercial conveyancers to make an immediate, noticeable impact within the Legal Department. The magnitude of the deals to be negotiated is unlimited.

The Company wishes to recruit two Solicitors to join their successful London based team. The senior position will be responsible for the management of the conveyancing section and will provide leadership, motivation and direction for section members. Both positions will

be required to handle a variety of conveyancing work, including: acquisition; disposal; leasing and licensing of retail properties. Personal qualities of commercial flair, initiative and drive will be in demand.

To be a candidate for the positions you must have at least four years post qualification experience, preferably with a law degree and experience gained in an appropriate industrial sector. For the senior position at least eight years experience and well developed managerial skills are required. If you are the right man or woman, this is an opportunity to join a major organisation which offers excellent prospects for career development. There is also a highly competitive salary and a full range of benefits including a relocation package if applicable.

To apply please write to Harding Management Consultants Ltd, Cavendish Court,

11-15 Wigmore Street,
London W1H 9LB or
telephone 01-629 3532.

Harding

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

A MEMBER OF THE SMC GROUP

Solicitor Conveyancing Early Partnership S.E. London

We are a lively and expanding firm of solicitors with three offices in S.E. London and N. Kent.

An energetic and ambitious solicitor is required to handle our increasing conveyancing business. Ideally, you will have at least three years post qualifying experience and be capable of not only servicing our established clients but also have the ability to develop new business contacts.

Salary is negotiable and prospects are excellent with an early partnership envisaged.

Applications with full C.V. should be sent in confidence to Nick Robinson, Sandoms Solicitors, 225 Rye Lane, Peckham, London SE15 4HL.

SANDOMS

SOLICITORS

Law Placements

LAWYERS ON THE MOVE

COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

We have been instructed to recruit solicitors (or barristers willing to requalify) for our client, a leading Nottingham commercial firm with an office in Marbella.

The vacancies are within the COMPANY/COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING and COMMERCIAL LITIGATION departments. Successful applicants will be based in modern offices in a city centre location.

Applications are invited from lawyers who are about to be admitted, called or alternatively those with up to a maximum of five years' post qualification experience.

Interviews will take place in London and Nottingham.

All enquiries handled in complete confidence.

Applications in writing with C.V. to Law Placements quoting Ref: BHA, or telephone our Managing Director, David Wilson for more information.

Law Placements Ltd., 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB. Tel: 01-353 5498 (24 Hrs)

Bradfield Howson & Chalkley Solicitors

MAIDSTONE

We have a vacancy for an Assistant Solicitor to undertake a substantial quantity of domestic conveyancing. Our preference would be for a Candidate who has been qualified for two years or more but newly qualified Applicants should not be deterred from applying. We are a progressive Country Practice and employ modern office technology.

There would be plenty of scope for the successful Applicant to undertake Commercial Conveyancing and/or Probate and Trust work if they required it. A salary package worth up to £23,000 per annum would be offered and long term prospects are excellent. Applications with full C.V. marked "Private and Confidential" should be sent to us at:

BH & C
Invicta House, Pudding Lane,
Maidstone, Kent ME14 1PU
Telephone: Maidstone (0622) 57455

Further details can be obtained by telephone.

Kingsley Napley

SOLICITORS

We are looking for three able and ambitious young solicitors of at least two years admission.

COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

An assistant with real ability and initiative and with relevant experience is required to join this expanding department.

ADVOCATE

A unique opportunity for someone with a flair for advocacy to join a department handling all types of Magistrates and Crown Court work.

CORPORATE FRAUD

An increased workload has created a vacancy in a growing team dealing with all aspect of commercial fraud.

All three posts offer a wide variety of interesting work with real responsibility and applicants should write with full curriculum vitae to Kingsley Napley (Ref EAF) 107/115 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9PT.

01 240 2411

Robert Render & Partners

Of Cardiff are to appoint an Assistant Solicitor in their Non-contentious Department to deal with conveyancing and related matters.

While a recently qualified solicitor will be considered, two or more years experience in the relevant field would be a distinct advantage. Candidates should be able to accept Departmental responsibility in due course (and preferably speedily) and have the ability and ambition to move forward to Partnership Status.

Applications in writing incorporating C.V. are invited to:

Robert Render & Partners
6/7 St John Square
CARDIFF CF1 2DJ

TURNER & DEBENHAMS

St Albans

Common Lawyer with Matrimonial Bias Required

The flexible nature of our Litigation Department makes this an appointment open to admitted or unadmitted lawyers with some experience in and desire to do a fair amount of Legal Aid work.

We have all the qualities which advertisers in these columns boast and the salary will depend upon just how much of a paragon the successful applicant proves to be.

Apply to Oliver Britton,
6 St Peter's Street,
St Albans, Hertfordshire.
Telephone St Albans 37161.

OXFORD/ABINGDON

Due to pending retirements Conveyancing Assistants and Litigation Assistants are required for this expanding four centre practice based in Oxford (City Centre) with one of the branches at Abingdon. The ideal candidates should have two years' post-qualification experience and be able to accept full responsibilities without close supervision. Partnership prospects and competitive salaries offered. Please apply in writing to:

F A Peet,
Marshall and Gelpin,
20-22 St Michael's Street,
Oxford OX1 2EA.

EXPERIENCED COST DRAUGHTSPERSONS

urgently required for leading firm of solicitors in Central London. Excellent salaries and working conditions. Contact Dawn Spence or Claire Whiteman on 831 2288. National Duty Consultancy, 2nd Floor, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5JH. Thursday late opening until 7 pm. No appointment necessary.

Law Graduate

We are Management Consultants with our Head Office in the Holborn area, London, and we are currently seeking to recruit a law graduate with a Northern background to deal with our clients in the North of England.

Candidates should be in their twenties, commercially minded, and enjoy dealing with people. Please reply to box: 117

Head of Department

Well-known British service and leisure industry group seeks an experienced commercial lawyer to head up their legal department in the West End of London. Preferred age c.30-35 years. A generous salary + car + benefits is offered.

CHAMBERS
AND PARTNERS
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01-404 4741

ASA LAW LOCUMS SPECIALISTS

31/37 CURSITOR STREET,
OFF CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON EC4R 1LT.

WEST CORNWALL

Energetic young solicitor with minimum of two years experience required to deal with Probate and General Litigation. Define Partnership prospects. Good salary and conditions. Please write with full CV to: Jon. Searles, Tynt and Bernal, 16 Chimes Street, Camborne, Cornwall, TR14 2ED.

Continued on next page

MUNDAYS ESHER, SURREY

Long established firm with three offices in North West Surrey requires two further Solicitors of high ability and experience to handle the fast expansion within the litigation department.

ONE ADVOCATE ONE GENERAL LITIGANT

Excellent salaries and prospects in young expanding partnership. Very pleasant offices with modern technological facilities.

Please telephone Mrs Sheila Shchel, Partnership Secretary 0972 67272

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

The major trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries in England and Wales is seeking a solicitor or barrister for its Legal Services Division. The Division handles practical advisory work and law reform and other policy matters over the broad range of law affecting those industries. The person appointed will deal with aspects of commercial law including contracts, consumer law, torts and, possibly, employment law. An ability to communicate well to a wide audience is important.

The post is in the Headquarters of The National Farmers' Union in Knightsbridge, London and the commensurate salary will be commensurate with qualification and experience. Those interested should seek further particulars from The Director of Personnel (PRN), NFU, Agriculture House, London SW1X 7NL.

SOLICITOR

required by long established practice in BOURNEMOUTH

to take the helm at our branch office dealing with noncontentious work. A rewarding and challenging prospect for any applicant with vitality and ability. Early partnership exists for the right person. Minimum 3 years' experience. Immediate position available.

Tel: Roger Gomerall of Buchanan Llewellyn on 0202 295751

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

WESTERN REGIONAL PRACTICE

Applications are invited for the following new posts:

Senior Company Lawyer Bristol

To join our busy Company/Commercial Department. An ambitious, energetic solicitor, with at least three years relevant post-qualification experience, preferably in the City, in corporate acquisitions, finance, insolvency and commercial agreements generally (ideally with a particular emphasis on intellectual property).

Commercial Conveyancer Bristol

To serve a wide range of property development, business and institutional clients, with at least one year's post-qualification experience of all types of commercial conveyancing work.

Solicitor-Litigation Swindon

With experience of personal injury litigation, to work for major insurance companies and other substantial clients. Some general litigation work will also be undertaken.

Solicitor-Conveyancing Swindon

With up to two year's post-qualification experience, to participate in and develop both private client and commercial work. Excellent commercial opportunities in this rapidly expanding town.

Town & Country Planner Bristol

To help develop an existing caseload of substantial development work. This will appeal to a Town & Country Planning Solicitor, (or a barrister wishing to transfer) with at least two year's experience in this field. Advocacy skills would be a distinct advantage.

Solicitor-Conveyancing Exeter

Recently qualified, to concentrate on and develop an established conveyancing practice in this busy city office. Opportunity to assist in the further development of commercial conveyancing work.

Solicitor-Litigation Tiverton

With one year's post-qualification experience to join a large team, helping in the further development of the litigation department, with an opportunity to specialise. A wide range of work calling for energy, drive, tact and good humour.

Solicitor-Conveyancing Tiverton

With up to two year's post-qualification experience for private and commercial work, including an unusually wide range of conveyancing work (private, agricultural and commercial). Opportunity to help build the commercial aspect.

The newly formed practice of Bevan Ashford, now the largest practice outside London, has embarked on a major expansion programme. The firm has well established commercial departments in most fields as well as a wide spread of private clients at all levels.

The commercial departments are now to be developed further. There are at present 40 partners and over 250 staff in four regional groups. Further expansion is envisaged.

Applicants must show not only technical ability but should be able to communicate effectively with clients in all fields. They must have the initiative, experience and personality to work with minimal supervision and to develop good working relationships with both existing and potential clients.

Generous salaries and excellent long-term prospects are offered with the commencement of this growth phase of the firm.

Applications should be made in writing, accompanied by a detailed C.V., to the address below marked confidential, initially for the attention of Malcolm Mead. Interviews for successful applicants will be arranged at the office where the post is vacant.

BEVAN ASHFORD SOLICITORS

Carlton Chambers, 25 Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1NE

FRESHFIELDS Company Lawyers

To meet continuing expansion we are seeking both experienced and recently-qualified lawyers for our Company Department. We offer interesting and challenging work, much of it with an international content, within a friendly working environment.

There are also opportunities for assignment to one of our overseas offices.

Those with Experience

We can offer a wide range of high-profile corporate and financial work for lawyers with between about two and five years' post-qualification experience. City experience would be an advantage, but we are also keen to hear from those who have formed an interest in company and commercial work elsewhere and would like to broaden their horizons and match their abilities against the demanding work available in a leading City practice.

Recently Qualified

We would like to hear from newly-qualified lawyers, and those about to qualify, with a view to joining one of the teams in our Company Department. Our policy is to provide young lawyers with a variety of different kinds of corporate and commercial work at the beginning of their careers, while allowing specialisation in a chosen area subsequently.

Please write to: David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

FRESHFIELDS

EPSOM - ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

A busy commercially biased practice require immediately a Solicitor for Commercial Property Work with at least two years post qualification experience. Competitive salary offered.

Ring Epsom (03727) 26567 Ref - JES.

ANTHONY KING & CO SOLICITORS

Require 2 young Solicitors or unadmitted persons for general litigation work at their Billericay Office. Excellent salary with good prospects to the right applicants. Varied work inc Advocacy. Apply A.B. King. BILLERICAY 58085

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needed now for assignments country wide. Tel: 01-405 4985

For full list of country vacancies in solicitors from £7,000 £25,000. Call 01-405 4985.

DIBB CLEGG BARNES & CO SOLICITORS

Sheffield and Holmfirth have the following vacancies:

1. A Solicitor to join a busy department specialising in Corporate, commercial, contract, taxation and finance work. The successful applicant will require the ability and confidence to advise and represent major clients and be capable of dealing with a heavy work load, some with an international flavour. Several years' post admission experience is desirable but recently admitted applicants will be considered if they have appropriate academic background and experience in Articles.

2. A Solicitor for a small new branch office in Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. The successful applicant will deal with all the varied aspects of branch office work and a bias towards corporate and commercial work would be an advantage. He will be expected to assist the Partners in developing new business. Recently admitted applicants will be considered. Both vacancies will carry prospects of partnership. Salary will be discussed at the interview.

Apply in writing to:

Mr A H Ball
Dibb Clegg Barnes & Co
31 Charles Street
Sheffield

T.G. BAYNES & SONS CONVEYANCING & PROBATE ASSISTANTS

The Beakeyheath and Dartford Offices of this long established North West Kent firm are looking for qualified and unadmitted assistants prepared to accept challenging posts in each of their conveyancing and probate departments.

Both offices are within easy reach of the A2 Trunk Road and M25 Motorway and provide the opportunity of varied and stimulating legal practice close to London but without the burden of commuting.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to the firm's Staff Partner, David Phillips of Downe House, 383 High Street, Orpington, Kent BR6 0NJ.

NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE SALARY TO £18,000

Ours is a commercial and expanding practice requiring 2 solicitors for our conveyancing and litigation departments. The prospects are excellent for those that can offer hard work and commitment.

Write or telephone:

DAVID NEWCOMBE,
MESSRS FOREMAN LAWS,
25 BANCROFT,
HITCHIN, HERTS
TEL: (0462) 58711

CONVEYANCING: High volume domestic, probate, commercial, matrimonial, etc. 0208 20143.
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MATRIMONIAL: Specialist in 12.5% divorce, 0208 20143.
WILLS: Probate Assistant for busy County solicitor, 2 years exp. 0208 20143.

THE CENTRE OF WILTSHIRE A general country practice at DEVIZES

If... you feel. That you are not attracted by others urging you to be thrusting, aggressive and dynamic. That what counts for you in your practice of the law is to do the best for the people who have put their trust in you.

That you should not claim to belong to a caring profession unless you care. That the law should be practiced as a liberal and civilised profession. That you wish to have the time and opportunity to develop and acquire the dependability of the true professional man or woman. THEN (whether recently or about to be admitted) you may wish to contact any partner at Awdry Bailey & Douglas, Solicitors, Devizes.

Tel: 0380 2311

Owen White Commercial/Litigation Solicitor

We are a well established and progressive firm of solicitors with 7 offices in the Home Counties. A vacancy has arisen, due to expansion, for an entrepreneurial solicitor of partnership calibre to join our office in Camberley. The work will involve a wide range of company commercial matters and litigation.

The ideal candidate will be an experienced ambitious solicitor with a fair for practice development, who is able to communicate effectively with a wide range of clients.

The salary and benefits for this appointment are very attractive and include a quality car. This is an outstanding career opportunity and there are excellent prospects for an early invitation to join the partnership.

Please apply with full CV, quoting JH/156 to: Jacqui Heworth, 51-53 High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3DY. Tel: (0483) 574814



John Hamilton Associates
Management and Recruitment Consultants

DORKING LITIGATION

Experienced solicitor urgently required to assist in rapidly expanding litigation department of well established Dorking solicitors. Must have experience in all areas of litigation, particularly in personal injury, contract and commercial work. Salary negotiable. Apply with CV to: 275 High Street, Dorking, Surrey GU9 7DY.

WEST MIDDLESEX Firm requires

SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE. Mainly Conveyancing. Tel: 01-571 6801 or 01-573 3587

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Required by busy law firm with excellent prospects. Must have experience in all areas of litigation, particularly in personal injury, contract and commercial work. Salary negotiable. Apply with CV to: 275 High Street, Dorking, Surrey GU9 7DY.

CROYDON/SE25

Solicitor required full or part-time. Varied work-load including conveyancing and advocacy. Telephone evenings: 01-657 1601

ROBIN WEST - Herts, Beds, Bucks, Essex, Suffolk, Surrey, Kent. All levels in all specialties for experienced solicitors. Excellent salary, pension, holiday, etc. Five day of vacation available. Call 0458 770134. Bishops Cleeve, Lincs. Back-Up Legal Associates.

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RUGBY UNION

Brewers in record cash deal with RFU for the next three years

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Rugby Football Union announced yesterday the largest sponsorship agreement in the history of the game, a three-year deal with the Courage Clubs Championship, which will see the brewers, revealed to have agreed a £1.6 million commitment to the game over the next three years for the privilege of supporting the new club competition which begins next season.

That will now be known as the Courage Clubs Championship and the sponsorship agreement will extend throughout the competition, from the three national divisions down to the county leagues. "After our match on Saturday in Dublin we need some courage," Alan Grimmsell, the president of the RFU, said, not entirely as a joke, I suspect.

Courage have supported the game in England by way of the John Smith's Merit Tables over the last two seasons and were front-runners once the RFU's 1986 annual meeting had accepted the principle of an overall League structure for the country as drawn up by their competitions sub-committee.

During the inaugural season £500,000 will go towards the competition, of which £100,000 will be diverted to the RFU at Twickenham for advertising and hospitality purposes.

In the second year of the competition some £550,000 will be spent and £600,000 in the third year. The fine detail of how the money will be allocated has yet to be decided by the competitions sub-committee, whose chairman, Bill Bishop, said yesterday: "We will be meeting in the near future to consider how the money will be dispersed. We have a reserve fund but we don't anticipate at this point that a great deal of the money will be used in travelling. We don't see that as a problem right now, the board."

Nevertheless, travel and costs will be a major concern to some clubs, particularly those likely to meet in national division three where there will be a situation in which, for instance, Camorae play West Hartlepool.

The top three tables, encompassing the country's senior clubs, remain as merit tables for the opening season and retain the right to make their own fixtures although they have been encouraged to move towards the fixed League Saturdays which the RFU have named for clubs lower down the scale. How long that will last is debatable.

This season's results in the John Smith's tables have been radically affected by those clubs who have gained permission to de-merit matches and by the fact that placings are worked on a percentage basis.

Sooner, rather than later, I hope that the fixture making will be done by the RFU as part of a structured season building into the divisional championship in December. If they wish to split the club championship season, as Scotland do in their League, so that the climax occurs at the season's end that may work while the competition undergoes a settling-down period.

However, I see no reason, in principle, why the competitive half of the season should not be before Christmas, leaving the second half to the international and cup competitions.

As Bishop pointed out, however, the club championship would probably not have come into being if the senior clubs had not been given time to organize their own fixtures to meet competitive requirements.

Ken Phillips, chairman of the major clubs committee, said: "We have committed ourselves from next season to play a minimum of 10 (out of 11) matches each. We are very conscious of the situation of getting an impact for this competition and the whole question of which Saturdays should be played on will be going before the 24 clubs (those which make up John Smith's Tables A and B) on March 17. We are conscious of the responsibility we have to make this competition a success."



Rees: intelligent player and swift to the ball

BASKETBALL

Kingston's rivals are given lifeline

By Nicholas Harling

It will be with the memory of one of the outstanding club performances in recent years that the players of HPS Portsmouth take the court at Tolworth tomorrow night for the match against Polytech Kingston that will resolve the Carlsberg National League championship.

Kingston's 91-85 defeat against Sharp Manchester United at Salford on Saturday has thrown Portsmouth the lifeline they need to reach the final.

Their coach, Dan Lloyd, was a member of the Portsmouth team, which on an October night 16 months ago, on their only previous visit to Tolworth, defeated Kingston by 15 points with a display neither they nor any other English club has probably bettered since.

Neither Portsmouth nor Kingston won the League which went to United, but with Portsmouth seeking inspiration, that is the occasion that Lloyd will be reminding them of tomorrow night when their target is a 10-point win.

Anything less would mean that Kingston would regain the title they captured in 1985 by winning their last two games. A Kingston victory cannot live with Miss Lynch over 10 kilometres on the road, then the Norwegian is unlikely to cope with the Scot over half that distance over a heaving court.

Accordingly, there will be many more than her bank manager treating Miss Lynch with new respect, and it may well be that Mrs Kristiansen will now think it not worth her while to contest the Warsaw race.

Miss Lynch is on her way to the United States, where she is due to compete in three road races before returning to Britain in mid-March to make final preparations for Warsaw.

The one fear for Miss Lynch's future has been about her own impetuosity, and she would be well-advised to reconsider at least one of those three American races. After all, she does not need the money so much now as to ensure that she goes to Poland in optimum form.

Among the performances here — in the match against Hungary — that were as pleasing and promising as that of Miss Lynch were several that have secured places in the European team for their authors.

Janet Price's personal best of 2m 27.9sec has ensured her addition to the 800 metres for the championships in Lievin, northern France, on February 21 and 22, as have the fine 400-metre performances by Steve Heard and Paul Harnsworth.

Such is the competition among British athletes in most events nowadays that Heard and Harnsworth admitted that they had been far more nervous in contesting the AAA

LACROSSE

A shift in balance of power

By Peter Tatlow

The balance of power in the women's territorial tournament has shifted over the last few years as results at the All England championships have shown. Who would have thought that East would defeat Midlands 4-2. Combined Universities would beat Midlands, also 4-2, and that South would thrash North 12-1? It happened at High Wycombe over the weekend.

Midlands, with three internationals in the side, had little excuse and North should never have struggled to beat East by only 5-4. But East being coached by that superb tactician, the recently retired England captain, Janet Richards, had every reason to be cock-a-hoop.

The West, who won both their matches on Saturday, seemed to be challenging South until the England players, Sue Wilson (2), Carol Purvis (1) and Di Stearns gave South a 4-1 lead at half-time.

REMARKS: East 4, Midlands 2; West 11, Combined Universities 6; South 12, North 1; Midlands 4, East 5; East 4, North 2; South 11, West 7.

ATHLETICS

Affluent Lynch should rethink US preparations

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Budapest

It is difficult to argue with the £30,000 — her prize for winning the Ball 10-kilometre road race on Sunday — but Liz Lynch has certainly blown her cover for next month's world cross-country championships.

Her distant wins in the Gateshead and Belfast cross-country internationals, on either side of Christmas, alerted British fans to the strong possibility of her winning the world title in Warsaw on March 21, should Zola Budd be runner-up for the past two years — prove anything other than fully fit, which is now the case.

But the world view of Miss Lynch was still based on her win in the Commonwealth 10,000 metres — a victory put in perspective by her fifth place in the much harder European 10,000 metres in Stuttgart three weeks later.

The European title was a runaway win for Ingrid Kristiansen, but the advances made by Miss Lynch this winter — since she has been coached by her Scottish compatriot, John Anderson — were amply revealed when she ran away from Mrs Kristiansen in the last two kilometres in Indonesia.

If Mrs Kristiansen cannot live with Miss Lynch over 10 kilometres on the road, then the Norwegian is unlikely to cope with the Scot over half that distance over a heaving court.

Accordingly, there will be many more than her bank manager treating Miss Lynch with new respect, and it may well be that Mrs Kristiansen will now think it not worth her while to contest the Warsaw race.

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Such is the competition among British athletes in most events nowadays that Heard and Harnsworth admitted that they had been far more nervous in contesting the AAA

championships two weeks ago than this international fixture this weekend.

The pair join Todd Bennett in Lievin, and Heard said: "The way we are all running, I can see Britain having three runners in the final, along with two East Germans."

Damon Grant's personal best of 2:40m sees him added to the high jump, along with Geoff Parsons, and Wendy Hoyte will run the 60 metres. Mark Rowland's fine win in the 3,000 metres will secure him a place in France if he can agree with his coach that he should go — otherwise, it will be John Harigan.

Rowland would be the better bet. His 7m 50.6sec is among what have been some great British performances in the past, and Rowland is clearly a much better form than his illustrious club colleague at Brighton's Phoenix Athletic Club, Steve Overt.

The Commonwealth 5,000 metres champion is still feeling the aftermath of the bronchitis that caused him to run so poorly at the Millrose Games in New York 10 days ago.

Lynch: victorious
Barrington Williams did not produce the miracle of the sixth and last long jump here that would have given him the comic-book victory for which we had hoped. The American competitor Larry Myricks, won with 8'24m, and Williams — though equal third on distance — was placed fifth on the best-second-jump rule.

He looked every inch the novice — even at the age of 31 — but he was unshaken by his first long-jump reversal in 12 years, for Williams is made of stern stuff.

I knew I had to lose something," he said, "and I know my technique is appalling. But I learned a lot from watching Larry, and I know what I have to do now to improve."

I'm not going to compete in so many events at one meeting in the future, and I'll concentrate on the long jump.

EQUESTRIANISM

First-time sponsorship

Britain's show-jumping team have received recognition of their outstanding achievements over recent years with a first time sponsorship. The P and O company are to back the team, holders of the President's Cup World team championships, for £50,000 over the next two years. It will be split into £20,000 for this coming season and £30,000 for Olympic year.

The British riders will be defending their European title in St Gallen, Switzerland, and in the Seoul Games they will be trying to improve on the silver won in Los Angeles.

The P and O Group are the parent company of Earle Court and Olympia Ltd and are making their first venture into sports sponsorship. Ronnie Massarella, who has guided British team fortunes as Chief of Equipment for more than a decade, was delighted by yesterday's announcement.

He said: "It is very welcome. To bring home international honours the senior team has to travel extensively and with constant rising costs the team was becoming a substantial drain on the finances of the British Showjumping Association."

MOTOR RACING

Big plans for Porsche

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Porsche are to compete for the first time in the Indianapolis 500 — the most famous motor race in the United States — and are building their own V8 turbo-charged engine and single-seater racing car for next year's event.

The German sports car maker's decision will mean Porsche's first single-seater racing car since the American, Dan Gurney, drove the diminutive Type 804 1.5-litre Formula One car for the company in 1962.

For more than a decade, Porsche have put the full backing of their factory teams into long-distance sports car racing, winning the Le Mans 24-hour race 11 times and the sports car world championship 12 times. In Indianapolis, the team will be competing against the likes of the Cosworth DFV engine has won the last nine 500-mile races and March cars have taken the winner's laurels every year since 1983.

Blanco's gambles pay off for France

By Chris Thain

No matter what Serge Blanco does to while playing for France, he gets the chance as he is one of those few who have got a licence to thrill. His superstar status entitles him to both excite the crowd with his artistry and to attack and frighten them with his unorthodox gambles in defence.

His sudden acceleration brings him blazing into the line from nowhere which, also, he did only a few times on Saturday, while in defence his timing and tactical sense have saved France from many an embarrassing defeat. Blanco's exploits have brought him the nickname of "Felix of Rugby", while his creativity has often been described as pure genius.

But in the game against Wales his flair for the unexpected was matched by a degree of physical toughness hardly associated with the wizard from Biarritz before. His ferocious shoulder charge which led to Thorburn's injury reveals a more brutal and harder and meaner ready to challenge for the elusive title of the "undisputed master of the game".

"Of course I am sorry for what has happened to Thorburn," Blanco said, "I tackled him deliberately but I did not expect to do such damage. I am really sorry but this is the game. It could have happened to me as well. These are the risks of the full back position and I accept that myself."

Blanco believes that in each game there is a degree of the unexpected. He calls it, which defies the rules and the experience. This can be taken as much a definition for his artistry as for anything that goes on during the game.

Yes, gamble every time you do not want to matter where you are or what position you play," Blanco said. "Sometimes the gamble pays off, sometimes it doesn't. It happens everywhere: in the scrum, in the lineout, on the deck or amongst the backs."

"Thorburn was unlucky to get hurt, but he was lucky earlier when his ball hit the post and then went through. I was unlucky to get my dropped goal charged down but I was lucky with a bouncy ball. I dropped the ball but it bounced back into my hands. This unexpected makes rugby a unique game."

This unorthodox definition of the game is probably as good as any and a certain respect for Blanco has led words of praise for his Welsh peer, Jonathan Davies.

"He is superb but he is solitary. There is none among the Welsh backs to match his talent. However, the Welsh are far stronger than we thought and the French media had underestimated them. I don't think there will be many teams to beat them this year. On the other hand it doesn't do us any good to be the favourites."

Changes needed in England pack but backs look secure

By David Hands

England's selectors will meet today at Nottingham to discuss the team to play France at Twickenham on February 21 and the B team, which also plays France, at Bath on February 20. The result of their deliberations should be known tomorrow.

It may be as well to have a longer breathing space in which to digest the implications of Saturday's five nation championship defeat in Ireland. It was not so much the result which came as a surprise but the nature of the game certainly did to those who have spent long hours planning and watching over the development of the current England squad.

It would be far too easy to suggest wholesale changes; every supporter of the game throughout the country will have declared on Sunday morning that he could have picked a better team than that which lost so ingloriously (7-0), based largely on his local proclivities. It is far more difficult to state categorically that any one player who was not in the team would have done better than one who was.

It is difficult, too, to envisage some of the players performing against the Irish. The argument in favour of the current squad runs that one match, however disastrous, does not relegate them to the status of also-rans; they were, in the view of the selectors, the best available XV

last Saturday morning even if, late in the afternoon, some of them were looking like yesterday's men.

There could, logically, be no change at full back and three-quarter. Marcus Rose did not suffer concussion when he went off, and played well before that; the cynics might suggest that he showed considerable foresight in leaving the stage when he did. The three-quarter who was left, Jamie Salmon, presents a possible alternative as captain.

Richard Hill, who led the side on Saturday, is a combative player who has devoted himself to reaching international heights by sheer hard work, where others with more natural gifts have attained the same level more easily. But, when England lost their way at Lansdowne Road, so did his frustration become obvious and at times unseemly.

Salmon may not have many more caps (eight) than Hill (six) but three of them were for New Zealand who gave him the thorough grounding in the game. His position at centre may also help him to a more detached view of the game, whereas Hill's close involvement sometimes appeared to blind him to the options away from the forwards.

Relieved of the captaincy Hill would be free to concentrate on his game and to striking a better

relationship with Rob Andrew, his stand-off half. In the few opportunities allowed him Andrew put the ball into space and it was not his fault that over-emergence on the part of colleagues spoiled the positions. If he has not now learned the penalty for missing touch, he never will.

Among the forwards I fancy Graham Dawe would be happier with Gareth Chilcott as his loose head prop. Wade Dooley, the Lancashire policeman, is happy with his fitness and must come into consideration at lock; it may be too early for Steve Reinbridge, his Tydie colleague, who has had only a couple of games back after a ten-week absence through injury. This is not to write off David Cusack, who deserved much more protection in his first international than he got, while Nigel Redman looked to be coming to terms with international rugby by the final quarter.

Dean Richards will not be fit to challenge for the No. 8 position — Leicester doubt if he will be ready to play this weekend after his knee injury — but Paul Simpson had a desperately unhappy time there and I would be tempted to move John Hall across from the blind side flank and bring in Gary Rees. All too often Peter Winterbottom was an isolated force on Saturday and Rees, an intelligent and underrated player, is as swift to the ball as anyone.

Relieved of the captaincy Hill would be free to concentrate on his game and to striking a better

Dacey seeks way back

Malcolm Dacey, praised for the way he took over from the injured Welsh player, Paul Thorburn, in France on Saturday, does not see the full back position as his way into the game. The Swansea stand-off half, who had not played in the championship for three years, was pressed into action after Thorburn broke his collarbone just before half-time.

Although Dacey came back from a two-month interval to win 16-9, Dacey was not held at fault. Thorburn is out of the whole championship, but Dacey knows that he is not a penalty taker, and says of his chances of competing against England on March 7: "If I wanted to switch

to full back I wouldn't even get in the Swansea team.

"Mark Wyatt is playing very well for us, and because he's a goal kicker, too, he could be the one to get an international recall now. I'll be delighted to play anywhere, of course, but I don't see my future at full back."

Jonathan Davies, despite being disappointed with his display in Paris, is the unrivalled No. 1 at stand-off half.

Adwick 6, King Edwards, Sheffield 6; Belmont Abbey 4, Mawson 3; Manchester GS 12, Lancaster RGS 18; OEH, Bristol 12, Bristol 23; Queen Mary's, Walsley 12, Henry VIII, Coventry 12; Slough 10, Leeds GS 6; Woodhouse Grove 16, Hymers 4.

Chancery Division

Tennis court cover is not tax-deductible 'plant'

Thomas (Inspector of Taxes) v Reynolds and Another
Before Mr Justice Walton
(Judgment January 30)

Expenditure on an inflatable polythene tennis court cover that enabled professional tennis coaches to operate throughout the winter months had not been shown to be capital expenditure on the provision of "plant" and thus did not qualify for capital allowances under the provisions of sections 41 and 44 of the Finance Act 1971. The findings of fact by the general commissioners showed that that air dome was no more than the setting in which the tennis coaching business was being carried on.

Mr Justice Walton so held in the Chancery Division in allowing a Case 1, Schedule D income tax appeal by the Crown from a determination of the Scarisbrick General Commissioners in favour of the taxpayers, Mr Keith Reynolds and Mr Ashley Broadhead.

Mr Alan Moses for the Crown; the taxpayers in person.
MR JUSTICE WALTON said that the taxpayers carried on a tennis coaching business in partnership. They used two tennis courts

and during 1982 they purchased for them the inflatable cover, an inflatable air dome, together with inflating equipment and a storage hut. It was erected each September and enabled them to carry on with their coaching inside it throughout the winter. After Easter it was taken away and stored.

Was the expenditure on that air dome incurred by the taxpayers on the provision of machinery or plant for the purposes of their trade within the meaning of section 41 of the 1971 Act?

The taxpayers had throughout appeared in person. The stated case provided no more than a bald statement of the obvious that the dome provided shelter and warmth.

There was no statutory definition of "plant" but the golden thread that ran through the numerous decided cases was the distinction between that which was "plant" and that which was part of the setting, the place in which the trade was carried on.

In particular the taxpayers said that part of the function of the dome was to diffuse the exterior flood-lighting and to create the natural atmosphere and conditions suitable for tennis coaching. Those facts would tend to show that the dome had a function to play in the taxpayers' business other than that of merely providing shelter from the weather.

In *Inland Revenue Commissioners v Scottish and Newcastle Breweries* (1982) 1 WLR 322 the court in a hotel, although part of the setting, was held to be "plant" because it was intended to create a particular atmosphere that was of importance for that hotel trade.

Here the commissioners' findings were that the dome provided shelter and warmer conditions. It followed that if the case had been wrongly decided that was because the commissioners had not found any facts to show that the dome played a part in the running of the business carried on under its structure.

It followed that the Crown's appeal was to be allowed and the assessment made on the taxpayers for 1982-83 upheld.
Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Law Report February 10 1987

No written notice

Fowles v Mischin
Where a landlord sought possession of a former agricultural tenancy under Case 16 of Schedule 15 to the Rent Act 1977, a term in the tenancy agreement that the tenant would vacate the cottage on 28 days' notice if the landlord required it for a farmworker's cottage did not satisfy the requirement in paragraph (b) of Case 16 that the tenant had to have been given written notice "that possession might be recovered under this Case".

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Lord Justice Russell) so held on February 2, when allowing an appeal by the tenant from the possession order made in Gloucester County Court (Judge Hutton).

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice Macpherson) so held on January 29 in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated of the defendant in the decision of the Harrow Justices that section 69 had no application in such a case.

Computer evidence

Sophocleous v Ringer
Section 69 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (concerning proof of accuracy of computer-produced records) had no application to cases where a computer had been used as a tool to facilitate a speedy analysis to collate results. In such circumstances there was no need under section 69 for evidence as to the operation and accuracy of the computer.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice Macpherson) so held on January 29 in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated of the defendant in the decision of the Harrow Justices that section 69 had no application in such a case.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that until the landlord gave evidence his case had proceeded on the basis that no written notice in accordance with paragraph (b) had been given. It was submitted that, even if there had been a written document in the terms put forward, it would not comply with paragraph (b).

In his Lordship's judgment, a notice under Case 16(b) had to state quite specifically that possession might be recovered under the provisions of the Act.

The term in the present case was no more than a voluntary agreement that the tenant would give up possession. It did not indicate that the landlord would be entitled to go to court and require the tenant to do so.

Ford Motor Co Ltd v Navaz
Before Mr Justice Popplewell,
Mr J. P. Bell and Mrs M. L. Boyle
(Judgment January 29)

When upholding an industrial tribunal chairman's order for discovery of medical evidence in an employee's complaint of unfair dismissal, the Employment Appeal Tribunal rejected the employer's submission that as a matter of principle and in order to avoid medical issues being the subject of debate between lay advisers, only the doctor's conclusions and not the consultant's report on which those conclusions were based, should be made available to the employee's representative.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal on an interlocutory order made by the chairman of a London industrial tribunal last November in a complaint of unfair dismissal by the employee, Mr Ahmed Navaz, against the employer, Ford Motor Co Ltd.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL said that the employee had been absent from work between November 1984

and spring 1986, during which time he provided doctor's certificates that he was unfit for work.

The employers' own doctor found him fit for work. He agreed to be examined by a consultant nominated by the employers who confirmed that he could return to work. The employee refused and was dismissed on the ground of unauthorized absence.

In the course of unfair dismissal proceedings the employee's application for discovery of the doctor's notes and reports, and the consultant's report was granted. The employers objected on the ground that when an employee is dismissed on the basis of unauthorized absence, the question was whether disclosure was necessary for a fair disposal of the employee's complaint.

Rule 41(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Industrial Tribunal (Rules of Procedure) Regulations (SI 1985 No 16) gave a

tribunal the same power to order discovery as a county court. Order 14 of the County Court Rules 1981 provided for discovery where necessary for the fair disposal of the case.

Although management were not in a position to weigh up the respective merits of conflicting medical evidence they were still bound to carry out a proper investigation as was necessary in any case of dismissal.

It was not unknown for highly qualified people to come to a wrong conclusion because they had been supplied with inaccurate information. There might have been a misunderstanding as to what a patient was saying and to look only at a conclusion did not necessarily give the whole picture.

The question whether the doctor did have sufficient material on which to advise management was a question for the tribunal to decide.

There was no need for the doctor's and the consultant's reports should be disclosed. Appeal allowed with costs.
Solicitors: Lovell, W. & King, Parnson & Brewer.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Knock Hill can supplement Cheltenham win

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Grand National heroes Last Suspect and Corbiere will help clinch proceedings at Warwick today when they contest the George Coney Challenge Cup Handicap Chase over an extended 3½ miles.

For Last Suspect, the winner of the 1985 Aintree spectacular, this will be his first race since he was pulled up there last spring. However, the lack of a previous race should not affect this character's chance because he has shown in the past that he is capable of winning first time out if he is in the right mood.

Indeed Corbiere's own supporters are well aware of Last Suspect's capabilities having seen him give their pride and joy a 15-length beating at Cheltenham last March. However, that was at level weights and in receipt of 17lb this afternoon Corbiere has an obvious chance of getting his revenge and repeating his victory of 12 months ago.

While he remains a threat to one and all in races of this nature my feeling is that he will do well to beat Knock Hill who stormed back to form at Cheltenham in New Year's Eve with a 12-length victory.

The Irish National winner Rhyme 'N' Reason looked more like his old self when he finished fifth behind Stearby in the Anthony Milderay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Chase at Sandown. At his best he would pose a serious threat but Knock Hill is preferred.

No matter how Corbiere fares his trainer Jenny Pitman can win with Supreme Charter (2.0) and MI Dad (3.30). Supreme Charter, my selection for the EBF Novices' Hurdle, has been placed at Ludlow, Haydock and Nottingham already this season. His form looks better than that of his stable companion.

Conditions restrict Old Raby fields

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

The Old Raby Hunt Club's inaugural point-to-point meeting at Witton Park on Saturday was marked by relatively small fields, a result of restrictive conditions of entry.

The crowd was probably also affected by the return to hammer chasing of Earls Brigs at Wetherby, and those who did attend were surprised to find themselves mixing with a large number of Hell's Angels spilling over from a nearby motor cycle rally.

However, the combination of a noon start and a five-race programme allowed some to take in the point fixture before heading off to see Earls Brigs with four lengths.

Charlie Hall's Navigational Aid came down from the Jeddert in Scotland to win the mixed open race ridden by John Grossick. He had been headed at the 14th mile by Mike Soverby on Catch That, who was still three lengths clear at the last, but Navigational Aid regained the advantage just before the line to win by half a length.

Jonjo O'Neill was represented by his wife Sheila's 11-year-old, ridden by Les Hudson, in the restricted open. I was Right disputed the lead with Fampersing during the last mile but was the first to weaken and went under by one and a half lengths.

At the Waverley Harriers there was only one winning favourite, Random Leg ridden as usual by Jenny Pitman. The RMC Ladies Open, Martineau, who normally finds it difficult to get the trip in point-to-points, stayed on well for Paula Claydon to finish second.

Kilwarden was first time out for Lyle Gibson. The favourite, Buckman's Boy (Tommy Jackson), was beaten into third but showed enough to suggest that he will soon be winning a maiden.

Portsmouth, who beat the useful Swiftdrop in 1985, was a best favourite to win the members' race on his return after a season's absence. However, he let down his supporters when falling, in a clear lead, at the 14th fence.



Knock Hill attempts to add to his Cheltenham victory in December in the George Coney Challenge Cup at Warwick today

Mixed fortunes greet Scudamore's return

Peter Scudamore, the champion jockey, returned to riding a British Flat race on Saturday after a four-day suspension imposed in Ireland on Sunday. He said: "I was very upset about what happened yesterday, but it was my fault."

However, his hopes of a swift visit to the winner's enclosure were dashed when his mount in the Paghams Selling Hurdle, the 13-8 favourite Splendid Magnolia, was no match for Le Grande Dame.

The Grande Dame, who jumped well throughout for the conditional jockey Dean Gallagher, stayed on strongly in the closing stages to beat Fandango Boy by 15 lengths with Splendid Magnolia another four lengths behind.

Difficulties ahead for ambitious all-weather plans

By George Roe

There has been no new track opened in Britain for almost 60 years but three of the seven submissions received by the Jockey Club for all-weather tracks propose some eventualities. The reality, though, may be some distance from the dream.

Chinebourne Leisure Enterprises have been working on an all-weather track as part of a multi-purpose complex in Bournemouth, but managing director, Paul Muir, readily admits that they would not be in a position to race before 1990.

He said: "When we researched our project we were unaware that the Jockey Club was also looking at all-weather racing and the fact we applied to them is largely a coincidence of timing."

Scudamore gained some compensation though when winning the closing Lymington Handicap Hurdle on the Martin Pipe-trained Quickstep.

Stormy Prospect, rated a Triumph Hurdle prospect by his trainer Owen O'Neill, scored a fluent six-length victory in the Bishop's Wood Novices' Hurdle at Wolverhampton.

Carlisle abandoned

The meeting at Carlisle today has been abandoned. A proposed early morning inspection was brought forward to yesterday afternoon and Tim Riley, the clerk of the course, said: "It has been raining all day and the course is so badly waterlogged that there seems no point in delaying a decision."

Guide to our in-line racecard

108 (12) 0-4-322 THIRSPER (COAR) (Mrs J. Ryley) 8 Hail 9-10-0 5 West 4 86 7-2

Racecard summary. Draw in brackets. Six-figure form (F-H). P, pulled up. U, unseated rider. B, brought down. S, stepped up. R, re-ridden. H, horse (B-H). C, course. D, distance winner. CO, course.

FORM On penultimate outing of last season LAST SUSPECT (11-2) beat CORBIERE (11-4) 18 at Cheltenham. CORBIERE (11-4) beat LAST SUSPECT (11-2) 18 at Cheltenham. CORBIERE (11-4) beat LAST SUSPECT (11-2) 18 at Cheltenham.

3.0 BURTON HILL HANDICAP HURDLE (21,298: 2m) (28 runners)

1	097-003	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
2	097-004	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
3	097-005	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
4	097-006	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
5	097-007	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
6	097-008	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
7	097-009	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
8	097-010	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
9	097-011	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
10	097-012	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
11	097-013	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
12	097-014	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
13	097-015	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
14	097-016	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
15	097-017	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
16	097-018	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
17	097-019	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
18	097-020	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
19	097-021	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
20	097-022	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
21	097-023	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
22	097-024	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
23	097-025	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
24	097-026	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
25	097-027	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
26	097-028	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
27	097-029	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
28	097-030	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1

3.30 PRINCETON NOVICE CHASE (22,645: 2m 4f) (16 runners)

1	3F-412	LARRY-O (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
2	00-001	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
3	00-002	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
4	00-003	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
5	00-004	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
6	00-005	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
7	00-006	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
8	00-007	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
9	00-008	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
10	00-009	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
11	00-010	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
12	00-011	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
13	00-012	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
14	00-013	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
15	00-014	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1
16	00-015	M. DAD (D. Andrews) 7-11-12	P. Andrews	86	4-1

4.0 EBF NH FLAT RACE (21, 296: 2m) (28 runners)

1	1	097-001	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
2	2	097-002	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
3	3	097-003	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
4	4	097-004	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
5	5	097-005	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
6	6	097-006	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
7	7	097-007	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
8	8	097-008	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
9	9	097-009	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
10	10	097-010	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
11	11	097-011	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
12	12	097-012	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
13	13	097-013	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
14	14	097-014	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
15	15	097-015	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
16	16	097-016	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
17	17	097-017	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
18	18	097-018	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
19	19	097-019	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
20	20	097-020	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
21	21	097-021	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
22	22	097-022	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
23	23	097-023	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
24	24	097-024	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
25	25	097-025	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
26	26	097-026	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
27	27	097-027	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1
28	28	097-028	AVERTON (C. Widdowson) 7-11-12	M. Widdowson	86	4-1

Course specialists

Course specialists							
TRAINERS				JOCKEYS			
	Winners	Runners	Per Cent		Winners	Rides	Per Cent
F. Mawhin	19	83	22.9	K. Mooney	10	69	14.4
Mrs J. Parnan	9	52	17.3	R. Cranik	6	42	14.3
J. Hedges	6	36	16.7	G. Mernagh	4	29	13.7
G. B. Gahong	5	31	16.1	S. Smith	8	70	11.4
G. Bailey	5	35	14.3	H. Daniels	11	67	11.6
	13	36	14.3	S. Southern	10	70	11.4

CRICKET: LLOYD REBUKES THE WEST INDIANS ON THEIR 'DISASTROUS' AUSTRALIAN ECLIPSE

A time for professional reality to replace complacency

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

Clive Lloyd, captain of West Indies in no fewer than 74 Tests, thinks it is time they appointed a full-time coach to their Test team, much as England and Australia have in Mickey Stewart and Bob Simpson. He came to Australia on a tour a fortnight ago to play in one of those matches between old-timers which have never quite seemed to come off since Surrey played Old England at the Oval just after the last war, in the presence of the King.

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Becomes, he has taken good care of himself, and played first-class cricket until last year. Lloyd found it a much easier, less painful game than the others who played with the "golden oldies". While in Australia, he took the chance to watch the West Indians and talk at length with Vivian Richards and Steve Camacho, their captain and manager respectively, about their recent unwanted lack of success.

More than a matter of ill luck and injuries

It is as well to remember that when losing to England in Devonport a week ago, West Indies were without Greenidge, Haynes, Holding and Marshall — their four most experienced players apart from Richards — and still as good, when they are fit, as any four from anywhere. In a tight finish, West Indies lost by 29 runs, thus failing for the first time in five attempts to qualify for the WSC finals, which in other years they have always won.

Hussain holds a firm hand

From a Correspondent, Kandy

England Young Cricketers had a satisfactory first day, scoring 254 for four wickets by the close of the second four-day youth international against Sri Lanka Young Cricketers at the Asgiriya Stadium yesterday.

After Atherton won the toss on a pitch devoid of grass, Young England were well on their way to reaching their target of 400 runs. The England team management believes a total in this region should prove useful on a pitch which is expected to take spin by the third day.

However, at one time during the innings that target looked quite remote when Ramprakash and Ward were both out to catches at long off when they attempted to hit left-arm spinner Dilhan Perera over the top for the addition of only two runs.

After Atherton departed for 18, Ward and Ramprakash added 95 runs for the second wicket in 100 minutes. Ward, especially, took his chances against the spinners and struck 12 fours in his 67 which was the fifth time he had passed 50 on the tour. Ramprakash batted soundly for his 38.

Alleyne continued the struggle to find his best form on the tour and made only 13 before edging Perera to slip to make Young England 106 for four. However, Nasser Hussain, a wily player signed by Essex, and Smith, of Gloucestershire, held the innings together in a fifth wicket partnership which added an unbeaten 88 by the close. Hussain patiently collected his runs off the loose deliveries to dispatch 14 fours in his undebated 78 off 140 balls, while Smith's share in the partnership was a painstaking 35 off 137 balls. Smith once took 12 overs to add one run.

Of the four spin bowlers used by Young Sri Lanka, Perera was the most impressive.

SHRI LANKA YOUNG CRICKETERS:
M R Fernando 100, R D Silva 78, M A Fernando 50, P Perera 38, T R Silva 35, N S Silva 30, M A Silva 25, M A Silva 20, M A Silva 15, M A Silva 10, M A Silva 5, M A Silva 0.
ENGLAND YOUNG CRICKETERS:
R Ramprakash 95, A Ward 88, D Perera 12, D Perera 10, D Perera 8, D Perera 6, D Perera 4, D Perera 2, D Perera 0.

Back to hospital

Sydney — Wilf Slack has returned to hospital for more routine tests after collapsing during net practice a week ago. The Middlesex batsman, aged 32, stayed behind in Melbourne yesterday morning, while his England colleagues travelled to Sydney for tomorrow's second World Series Cup final against Australia. Slack, who has taken a full part in several previous seasons since fainting last Monday, is feeling "fine", according to the England manager, Peter Lush.

Lloyd saw their eclipse as being a good deal more than a matter of ill-luck with their injuries. In an interview on West Indies Radio, he was critical of the team's approach. "It seemed almost that we came here with a complacent sort of attitude, that we thought we were best and that people would just fall down at our feet... what we need is someone to pummel into our players day after day the professional attitude that is now needed for cricket... to most West Indians it is a disaster that we haven't qualified for two one-day competitions. OK, you can say they are only one-day competitions, but we depend on winning. If we don't, our financial guarantees from tours will get smaller."

He said of the West Indian batsmen that "they seemed frightened to play their shots, and that is something you can't conceive in a West Indian player... there was no professional attitude as such. Look at the teams that were beating us: their bowling was not that great... with the reputation that we can't bowl a short ball at all, you would think it would have helped the batsmen and affected the bowlers. Well, the bowlers did all right, in spite of the restriction, and the batsmen were found wanting."

These are no ordinary strictures coming from such a source. The captain can't have liked them, though no one is less tolerant than he of incompetence, nor can the manager, who is also the Secretary of the West Indian Board of Control. Richards and Camacho might have thought to themselves that in his

years of success Lloyd never had to captain a side whose first four batsmen were as collectively unimposing as Payne, Richardson, Gomes and Logie. It is perfectly possible that West Indies will win their forthcoming Test series in New Zealand if they can put a full side into the field, able to use their deadliest weapon again, the short-pitched ball. But they will not if they are at sixes and sevens among themselves. Their shortcomings here had a good deal to do with a lack of unity within the party.

He is still emotionally attached to the game

Lloyd, I am sure, was speaking from the heart; he was upset by what he saw. I doubt whether he was making a conscious bid to be given the chance to put things right, but now that he has left Lancashire, he could be free to try. The only job he has is a part-time one for Project Full Employ, an organization which helps the ethnic minority in England to learn a skill and find a job.

"I'm still very emotionally attached to the game," he says, "and to West Indian cricket. I want to do whatever I can to help... I believe the players still have a lot of respect for me, and I have a lot for them." The West Indian Board would do well to take the hint. I am inclined to think it would be madness not to — and that Richards is shrewd enough to hope they do.



Lloyd: ready to do whatever he can to help

Botham opening ploy can give England a decisive advantage

From John Woodcock

England travelled to Sydney yesterday, one up with two to play in the finals of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup. As with the golfer as he stands on the 17th tee, it is a nice position to be in but one that still has its hazards to contend with.

When, as now, it is a matter of playing to save their skins, Australia prefer to be doing it in Sydney than on any of their other grounds. In the corresponding competition last year they won all their four matches there, against India and New Zealand; this time they have won two out of three there, beating West Indies twice and losing to England only when Lamb took 18 off the last over of the match.

Nowhere is support for the Australian side more penetrating or fanatical. It has a xenophobic fervour to it that is frankly disturbing. Assuming Dilley is fit to play again, England's one problem of selection may be the choice between a second spinner and a fourth faster bowler — between Edmonds and Foster in fact. In their only other WSC match in Sydney, three weeks ago, England included both Embury and Edmonds (for the only time in the competition) and

when Australia played West Indies in the first of their two matches in Sydney, the ball turned appreciably. England will make no decision on their side until tomorrow.

In the 13 WSC matches played so far this season, the highest total was Australia's 261 for four against England.

Finals details

Second final (Sydney, day-night): TV 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 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7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.1

Simon Barnes

Peace at last for Oxford

Oxford and Cambridge can expect fierce opposition over the next two weekends from London University on the Tideway. Every time there is a crisis in the Boat Race, London offers to step in and did so again this time. Their tragedy is that they will always be a Boat Race bridesmaid.

T Ward
(King's, Chester and Oriel), bow

P Gish
(Fairfield University, US and Oriel)

H Pellam
(St Edward's, Oxford and Christ Church)

TD Macdonald
(Morrison's Academy and Mansfield)

T Cadoux-Hudson
(Radley and New College)

G Stowart
(Bournemouth and Wadham)

R Hull
(Wymondham, Cambridge University and Oriel)

P Gleeson
(St Martin's, Brentwood and Hertford), stroke

A Lobbenberg
(Shrewsbury and Balliol), cox.

* a Blue

Only a totally unexpected and seemingly unnecessary change of balls for the fifth game prevented the British champion from maintaining a momentum towards a much closer finish.

By Michael Coleman

Fresh from her Sarajevo success, Miss Fenton, Gina Fulten will resume full-time training at Sunderland; ice rink today and attempt to remove the shorts; earnings revealed in last week's European championships.

Miss Fulton, twelfth at Sarajevo, cannot afford to waste time after being named as the favorite to win the gold medal; depart for the world championships in Cincinnati in three weeks' time. There is a strong possibility that Miss Fulton, aged 15, from Sarajevo, Conn., will be the first American to win the Conway, who may be withdrawn by her American trainer, Carlo Passi, if her form has been so seriously affected by a recent ankle injury.

Passi and his wife, Christine,

A mother's influence on Northern Ireland's international football team was again to the fore yesterday when the 11 player panel was named for the international against Israel.

Tel Aviv on February 16 will see the debut of the newcomer is Kevin Wilson, Ipswich forward, whose mother was born in Dungiven.

Wilson becomes the third player to be enlisted by his manager, Billy Bingham, since the laws pertaining to qualifications were widened.

SQUAD: P. Hughes (Bury), G. Doran (Linsell), G. Fleming (Nottingham Forest), J. O'Neill (Blackburn), C. Welford, C. O'Brien (Preston), D. McCallum (Leeds), L. Clark (Rangers), P. Ramsey (Lancaster City), M. McGovern (Wigan), S. Wright (Sheff.), A. Hogg (Sheff.), R. Whelan (Shrewsbury Town), N. Whitehead (Mansfield), J. O'Hara (Grimsby), P. Franny (Birmingham), J. Stewart (Ulster), J. Sanchez (Wimbledon), C. McCann (Derby).

Stuart Bale, a hard-hitting north Londoner, produced an early upset in the LTA men's satellite tennis tournament at Telford yesterday beating the second favourite, Christer Allgarth (Sweden) 6-3, 6-3 to join David Felgate (Essex) in the second round. Felgate had a 7-5, 6-4 victory over Lancashire's Andrew Sproule.

travelling specially from Canada for the Bonn showdown. None of us who witnessed the pugnacity of the swim that brought Moorhouse the world's fastest time, the minute for the 100m, with 59.75 will doubt his rightful status.

Moorhouse will be having another two races in Hamburg tonight against the West German champion, Rolf Beah, over 50m and 200m, but no record attempts are planned.

In the light of some of the other performances in the three international meets over the past 10 days, the selectors may need to assess whether several regulars in the squad should make way

SHOOTING

PORTRAIT: Smathers sits beside Wewer 1. © Steve Smith 1993
1989; 2. WRMS 1,903 Ft Kay 1960, London; 1. Civil Service 1,955 / A Wales 1959; 2. WRAF 1,918 ft Archard 1977; 3. WRAF 1,888 ft Curran 1983, Estate Burn Trophy (Civil Service Aggl; Atkinson 294.

SNOOKER

NEWPORT: Matchroom Welsh professional championships: First round W Jones vs M Jarman 5-3, Frame scores (Wales first) 54-40, 59-38, 67-51, 64-42, 29-54, 25-67, 105-82, 52-65, 67-32.

SQUASH RACKETS
HALL: Northern championship: Humberdale 1, Durham 4.
SCDS: White Rose Varsity championship:
First: 1 Clerk; 2 N Horn 1-9, 1-2, 9-1, 9-5, 10-8.

LACROSSE

BRINE SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division:
Kerton 11, Cambridge University 5.

CROSS COUNTRY

CHINGWELL ROW: Metropolitan League (5
districts): 1 R Thurrow (N London), 25-26, 2 A

2.207. Champions: 1, TVH 12.334.
WINDLETON COMMONS: Survey League: 45
members; 1, B Ford (Aldershot and Farnham);
28.11; 2, 1 Archbold (Horne Hb); 28.17; 3, R
Parridge (Aldershot); 28.24; Veterans: J
Blount (Baginbun Heath); 28.06.
WINDLETON COMMONS: Survey League: 232; 3,
Horne Hb 254, leading problems: 1, Aldershot
554; 2, Baginbun 625; 3, Horne Hb 827.
WINDLETON COMMONS: Survey League: 5 members; 1, J
Campbell (Dartford); 31.02; 2, J Wiley
(Iwica); 31.28; 3, B Wichman (Dartford);
31.44; Teams: 1, Dartford 32; 2, Iwica 34; 3,
Tonbridge 38. Champions: Dartford 373.
WINDLETON COMMONS: Survey League: 15 members; 1, M
Howard (Worthing); 28.22; 2, P Wilcock
(Sington); 28.56; 3, O Thompson (E

[illegible]

	Depth (cm)	U	Plote	Conditions Off Plote	Runs to resort	Weather (°F/m)
ANDORRA						
Soldeu	10	80	fair	poor	poor	cloud
<i>Warm patches on all slopes</i>						
AUSTRIA						
Großglockner	55	150	fair	heavy	fair	fine
<i>Warm snow needed</i>						
Obertauern	60	130	fair	crust	good	cloud
<i>Warm patches on oblique runs</i>						
ITALY						
Seuze d'Oss	15	50	fair	varied	fair	fine
<i>Good skiing upper slopes</i>						
FRANCE						
Tignes	99	198	good	varied	good	fine
<i>Excellent plate skiing</i>						
Les Arcs	95	135	good	spring	fair	fine
<i>Spring snow on lower runs</i>						
Tignes	135	165	fair	crust	good	sun
<i>Thin backing slopes</i>						
Alpe Thorens	155	260	good	heavy	good	fine
<i>Good skiing</i>						
SWITZERLAND						
St. Moritz	40	80	good	heavy	fair	cloud
<i>Good skiing on north slopes</i>						
Coastars	70	140	good	heavy	good	fine
<i>Thin covering wet snow</i>						
Verbier	45	170	good	heavy	fair	fine
<i>Good skiing upper slopes</i>						
Verbier	95	195	good	heavy	fair	cloud
<i>Warm patches on lower slopes</i>						
Corbassin	50	120	good	varied	fair	fine
<i>Warm lower runs icy</i>						

of the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U refers to upper slopes.

[illegible]

ASSOCIATE: LPGA **CLARK** (US, unless noted)
EDDIE 281; **N Lopez**, 73, 65, 68, 74, 284; **A M**
(F), 73, 70, 72, 69; **K Baker**, 72, 68, 72,
 74, 72, 68; **H Furr**, 72, 72, 71, 70; **C Johnson**, 67,
 74, 72, 287; **J Rosenthal**, 73, 72, 72, 70,
 74, 72, 69; **M Moore**, 75, 70, 73, 69; **Ok Hee Ku** (S
 70, 73, 73, 72; **J Imkster**, 75, 70, 70, 73,
 73, 73; **S Fung**, 74, 71, 73, 73; **C Cole**, 72, 70,
 73, 73; **M Myers**, 74, 67, 75, 73; **H Stacy**, 72,
 70, 74

HANDBALL

FISH LEAGUE: **EK** 82 19, **Safford** 23.
OTTAWA LEAGUE: **Tryst** 20, **Vull** and **Dodd**

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlantic Division				
Boston Celtics	34	12	.739	—
Philadelphia 76ers	28	19	.598	8½
Washington Bullets	24	22	.522	10
New York Knicks	15	32	.319	19½
New Jersey Nets	11	36	.234	23½
Central Division				
Atlanta Hawks	29	16	.644	—
Pistons	29	16	.644	—
Milwaukee Bucks	29	21	.580	2½
Chicago Bulls	22	23	.489	7
Indiana Pacers	21	25	.457	8½
Cleveland Cavaliers	18	29	.383	12

UNIVERSITY MATCH: Oxford 22, Edinburgh 4.
COUNTY MATCH: Warwickshire 23, East Midlands 10.
DEVON CUP: Quarter-finals: Crediton 15, Bideford 3; Southmol 8, Plymouth Albion 3.
DORSET AND WILTS CUP: Semi-finals: Salisbury 7, Swindon 3; Wootton Bassett 6, Sherborne 6.
EAST MIDLANDS CUP: Semi-final: Kettering 16, Leighton Buzzard 27.

Swedish (Swe), 7-8, 6-2
 HALIFAX, Nova Scotia: Women's under-21
 tournament: Final: M Mitrova (Bul) bt G
 Sabara (Arg), 6-2, 6-2.
 WICHITA, Kansas: Women's tournament:
 Final: B Potter (US) bt L Savchenko (USSR),
 7-8, 7-6. Doubles final: Savchenko and S
 Perkhomenko (USSR) bt Potter and White
 (US), 6-2, 6-4.
 INDIAN WELLS, California: Newspaper
 women's tournament: Final: S Graf (WGe) bt M
 Mandlikova (Cz), 8-0, 6-1.

2837. *Tennis*: 1, Bracknell 1, 194; 2, Reading 1, 086; 3, Hounslow 1, 085. *Champions*: Bracknell 1937.

THURROCK *Essex League*: (Skn): 1, A Barton (Basilston), 27-55; 2, R Barnes (Newham and Essex Beagles), 28-05; 3, D Laughlin (Cheshamstead), 28-13. *Tennis*: 1, Basilston 41. *Champions*: Newham and Essex Beagles 85. *Women*: (A) Joyce 1, A Hazell (Harrow), 17-41; 2, L Reynolds (Essex Ladies), 18-00; 3, M McWade (Pwncich), 18-20. *Tennis*: Norfolk 30. *Champions*: Havering 37.

[illegible]

